The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 141.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—A shooting tournament was in progress in Omaha on Thursday and Friday.

—The Cincinnati High School yesterday graduated a class of eighty-six.

—Gen. E. M. McCook has been confirmed as Governor of Colorado Territory.

—There was a fire in the Standard Oil Works in Cleveland yesterday morning. Loss $25,000.

—B. F. Potts, of Ohio, has been nominated by the President for Governor of Montana Territory.

—Lieut. Gov. Talbot, of Massachusetts, has vetoed the bill to establish a State detective force.

—It is probable that the Canadian reciprocity treaty will be postponed till the next session of Congress.

—Lieut. Gov. Hart, of Ohio, will deliver the opening address at the Saengerfest in Cleveland next week.

—The average rainfall in the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio valleys during the last week has been 1 53-100 inches.

—The Hayes license bill was passed to engrossment yesterday in the lower house of the Massachussetts Legislature by 100 to 85.

—A dispatch states that at the Nelsonville mines, Athens county, Ohio, on Friday, one of the negro miners shot and killed a colored comrade with a musket.

—The House Pacific Railroad Committee, by a vote of 7 against 5, refused to recommend an investigation of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and contract and finance matters.

—Peter O'Leary, a delegate of the Irish Agricultural Laborers Union, is in Ottawa, collecting information in connection with his mission. He will shortly leave for the West.

—The condition of the growing barley and rye in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin on June 1st was 6 6-10 and 5 4-10 per cent. respectively below a good average.

—The President has settled the question of the Internal Revenue Supervisorship for the Southern district, composed of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, by deciding that K. R. Cobb retain the position, thus disposing of the charges against him.

—The steamer Constitution sailed from San Francisco on Thursday with ninety seven passengers, $18,259 in treasure for England, 1,600 tons of freight, 600 tons for New York, and the remainder for European and Central American ports. She will touch only at Acapulco.

—Mrs. Audubon, widow of the celebrated naturalist, John J. Audubon, died in Shelbyville, Ky., on Thursday, aged 88. She was a lady of unusual attainments, and the constant companion of her husband in his labors and travels, visiting the principal courts of Europe in his company. For many past, since his death, she has lived with her relatives in that State.

—Some days since a young girl named Roseta Jackson died suddenly at the house of a Mrs. Kate Herland, in Chicago, and the suspicions of the police being aroused as to the cause of her death, an investigation was instituted, and the body of the girl, which had been shipped to Mouston, Wis., for interment, brought back. A *post mortem* examination showed that she died from the effects of an abortion, and a coroner's inquest resulted in the arrest and commitment, without bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury in the Criminal Court, of one Dr. Chas. Earll, who attended the girl.

OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

A Freight Train Wrecked on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Engineer and Fireman Instantly Killed

Special to the Gazette.

WILMORE, June 20th, 1874.

This evening a fatal railroad accident occurred one mile east of this place, on the Pennsylvania railroad, by which two men lost their lives. A local freight train was rounding the curve, when it struck a cow that had previously been struck by another train and killed and left lying so as to throw the last train from the track. There is a very steep embankment here, and the engine and fifteen freight cars jumped over the embankment, where they fell to the bottom, a ruined mass. The engineer, John Gray, and the fireman, King Pringle, were instantly killed, their maimed bodies being taken from the cab shortly after the accident. Traffic was delayed a short time, but wreckers were soon put to work, and the tracks were cleared. D.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., June 20, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, partly cloudy and cooler weather will prevail, with light rain near the coast, northeast to southeast winds and rising barometer.

For the Middle States, generally clear weather, except on the immediate coast, north or east winds, lower temperature and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, generally clear weather, with light rain on the Gulf coast, light or gentle winds, a slight rise of temperature, and continued high barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally clear and warm weather, with variable winds and high barometer.

For the lake region and the Northwest, partly cloudy weather, with local rains, winds gradually shifting to easterly or southerly, no decided change of temperature, and falling barometer in the upper lake region, and thence westward to the Missouri Valley.

The Upper Ohio river will fall slowly during Saturday.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, June 19, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 78; Cincinnati, clear, thermometer 80; Davenport, Iowa, clear, thermometer 77; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 78; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 79; Fort Gibson, clear, thermometer 74; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 76; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 80; Memphis, Tennessee, clear, thermometer 80; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 81; Pittsburgh, clear, thermometer 65; Shreveport, clear, thermometer 78; St. Louis, clear, thermometer 80; Omaha, Neb., clear, thermometer 78; La Crosse, Wisconsin, clear, thermometer 80; St. Paul, Minn., light rain, thermometer 68; Vicksburg, Miss., cloudy, thermometer 75; Yankton, De, cloudy, thermometer 80.

GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

POLITICAL.

Republican Congressional Convention in Maine.

AUBURN, ME., June 19.—At the Republican Congressional Convention in this district, Wm. P. Frye was nominated for Congress by acclamation.

The Rhode Island Senatorial Contest.

PROVIDENCE, June 19.—Two ballots were taken for United Senator to-day. The last resulted as follows: Burnside, 43; Dixon, 26; Barstow, 17; scattering, 21.

POLITICAL NOTES.

D. CRITCHLOW, Esq., of the *Beaver Valley Times*, has been named in connection with the Congressional nomination of the District composed of Washington, Lawrence and Beaver counties. Hon. W. S. Moore, of Washington county, and Hon. John W. Wallace, of Lawrence county, are also candidates.

THE Altoona *Tribune* ventures on this guess: "It is highly probable that the Republican State ticket this fall will be made up as follows: Supreme Judge, E. M. Paxson, of Philadelphia, or Judge Butler, of Chester; Lieutenant Governor, James L. Graham, of Allegheny; Secretary of Internal Affairs, R. B. Beath, of Schuylkill; Auditor General, Harrison Allen, of Warren."

THE Democratic Senatorial conferees of Blair and Cambria counties met at Gallitzin, Thursday last, and selected S. M. Woodcock, Esq., as delegate to the Democratic State Convention, which meets in this city on the 26th of August. The delegate was instructed to vote for and use his influence for the nomination of R. L. Johnston, Esq., of Ebensburg, for the nomination of Judge of the Supreme Court.

Temperance Convention in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—The State Temperance Convention adjourned last night. Two reports were made by the Platform Committee, which, after a lengthy discussion, were recommitted to the Committee. A resolution was adopted declaring it the imperative duty of each citizen to use his political influence so as to promote the best interests of the community in which he lives. In the present crisis she should exert his influence in behalf of temperance and vote only for men of pure habits, correct principles, and opposed to liquor traffic. An executive committee of five was appointed to look after the interests of the temperance element in the State.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

The Municipal Bill Defeated in the French Assembly.

Carlists Concentrating Near Estella.

The Pope's Address to the Cardinals.

A Reign of Terror in Cuba.

ITALY.

The Pope's Address to the Cardinals.

ROME, June 19.—The text of the address delivered by the Pope to the Cardinals on Tuesday last is published. The Pope renews his protests against the usurpation of the Papal States, the abolition of religious corporations, and other acts of the Italian Government so that the enemies of the Church may not be able to plead justification of undisputed possession. He is also moved to allude to those subjects again because he recently received overtures of a reconciliation, and had in his possession a respectful letter, urging that as the Vicar of the God of Peace he should pardon his enemies and withdraw the excommunications pronounced against them, but he declares that he cannot make peace with the enemies of the Church, and in conclusion exhorts the Cardinals to imitate the conduct of the foreign Bishops, especially those of Germany and Brazil.

The American Pilgrims.

The American pilgrims, who went to Venice, have left that city for Bavaria.

FRANCE.

Personal.

PARIS, June 19.—The wife of Don Carlos has arrived in this city. She is going to Switzerland.

Assembly Proceedings.

PARIS, June 19.—In the Assembly to-day an amendment to the municipal bill was adopted, which completes the defeat of the measure. The amendment in effect maintains the existing system of municipal elections, striking out the clauses which provide for minority representation by cumulative voting. It was adopted by a vote of 379 to 34, which caused great surprise. The withdrawal of the bill was announced.

The Right Discouraged.

PARIS, June 19.—The Right is deeply discouraged by the recent votes in the Assembly. It feels that its power is gone and that the majority which it was hitherto able to command is broken up. The Left Centre is determined to make a change in the domestic policy of the Government.

Obituary.

Jules Janin, an author, died to-day, aged seventy.

SPAIN.

Affairs near Estella.

MADRID, June 19.—The latest advices from the seat of war in the North state that the Carlists are certainly concentrating at Monte Jurray, near Estella. They have closed the country over which they have passed of provisions, horses and vehicles. Marshal Concha has 3,800 men and eighty-seven pieces of artillery. A number of the men are sick. Dissatisfaction is expressed at the delay in making an attack on the Carlists. The available strength of the Republican army is twelve thousand infantry, ten thousand cavalry, and four thousand three hundred reserves.

Gen. Concha Reinforced.

MADRID, June 19.—General Concha is continually receiving reinforcements.

Gen. Palacios, with 10,000 men, is marching against Conto Viego, the Carlist headquarters in Arragon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

LONDON, June 19.—In the House of Commons to-day Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a request for information, stated that Her Majesty's Government was not unwilling to mediate between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, but that it had not as yet been invited to use its friendly offices in that direction.

A Communist Address in Prospect.

LONDON, June 19.—M. Rochefort will probably address a large public meeting in this city at an early day.

GERMANY.

The Church War.

BERLIN, June 19.—The Cathedral Chapter of Posen has refused to obey the Government's orders to elect a Vicar General, declaring that it does not consider that a vacancy exists in the archbishopric.

Conference of Bishops.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Prussia will hold a Conference on the 23d inst. at Fulda.

BY MAIL.

Affairs in Cuba.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A Havana letter states that trustworthy information through insurgent sources, reports the arrival of the expedition under Aguilia on the north coast, with four thousand arms and six pieces of mountain artillery, and a large quantity of ammunition. All the material was safely landed, and communication established with the forces of Maximo Gomez. This is said to be the most important expedition gotten up by the insurgents since the first year of the war.

Dockeray, the person who presented himself to the Spanish authorities last Good Friday, is still confined at Castle Nuevo, in Puerto Principe. He was ten days in close confinement, but now has clean and comfortable quarters, and is in good health and spirits. One of the clerks of the United States Consul General has arrived at Puerto Principe to assist Dockeray as interpreter.

The American brig S. Owens, Captain Martin, has arrived from Cienfuegos with seventeen refugees from the old craft. The night previous to sailing, the Owens was boarded by an officer, who overhauled the manifest of the vessel and searched for stowaways, without finding any. An hour or two later two boats from different quarters, with passengers, drew up alongside, and a Spanish gentleman who came aboard told a distressing tale of suffering, which so worked upon the feelings of Captain Martin that he consented to take the Spaniard and his fellow sufferers as passengers. The Captain did likewise with the other boat load, and then left Cienfuegos.

Captain Martin reports that the inhabitants are in great terror, owing to the ruthless manner in which the conscription is being carried out. Persons of all ages and conditions are forced into the army, and those too feeble to shoulder a musket are placed in the chain gang. He frequently saw old men and boys not over thirteen years of age chained to negroes and working in the street. The Spanish officers were standing over them with whip in hand, really to apply the lash unmercifully upon the least dereliction of duty. Even the Spanish residents of the city had become disgusted with the inhumanity of their own race, and were disposing of their goods and property as fast as possible to escape from the island. He knew of a vessel that left Cienfuegos a week previous to his departure, carrying away twenty refugees. All persons suspected of sympathizing with patriots were drafted into the army without law, and, of course, without redress. The whole country for several leagues was one vast waste, many of the sugar plantations having been burnt by the insurgents. There were two thousand volunteers and regulars in the city. The commandant was afraid to venture outside the stockade to fight the handful of Cubans, and put an end to the work of destruction. The Spanish officers appeared disheartened, and dreaded the approach of the sickly season, now near at hand, which brings with it the dreaded black vomit.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1874.

Acts Approved by the President.

The President has approved the following acts:

An act to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28th, 1866.

An act to admit free of duty, articles intended for the International Exhibition of 1876.

An act authorizing the Board of Commissioners of Soldiers' Homes, to sell property belonging to the Soldiers' Home, known as the "Harrodsburg Springs property."

An act to authorize the sale of the military reservation at Fort Reynolds, Colorado, and the Government buildings thereon.

The Colorado Governorship.

The Senate reassembled at 7:30, and immediately went into executive session. The nomination of General McCook to be Governor of Colorado Territory, which occupied all of the executive session previous to the recess, was again taken up and discussed.

THE GALLOWS.

The Arkansas Murderer Hanged

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 19.—Cass Mattock, the Rock Creek murderer, was hung to-day at 11 o'clock, in the presence of about 2,000 spectators, mostly colored. He protested his innocence to the last.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Senate Agrees to the Compromise Finance Bill.

The Postoffice Appropriation Bill Sent to a Conference Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1874.

SENATE.

Mississippi Levees.

Mr. CLAYTON, from the Committee on Levees, reported a resolution authorizing that committee to sit during the recess of Congress for the purpose of investigating as to the condition of the levees of the Mississippi river and the propriety of the Goverment of the United States assuming control of the same. Laid over.

District of Columbia.

Mr. BOREMAN moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to provide a Government for the District of Columbia was passed yesterday. Laid on the table.

Gold Mint Bars.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill authorizing the transfer of gold mint bars from the bullion fund of the assay office at New York to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, which had been amended by the House, and moved to further amend by inserting the words "And not less than the market value," so as to provide that they may be applied to the redemption of coin certificates or in exchange for gold coin at not less than par and not less than market value. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

Territory of Oklahama.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably on the bill to organize the Territory of Oklahama, and for the better protection of Indian tribes therein. Placed on the calendar.

A Steamboat Bill.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the House bill to revise, amend and consolidate the laws relating to security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam. Placed on the calendar.

The San Juan Boundary.

Mr. SPRAGUE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on a bill providing for the appointment of a committee to ascertain the right of subjects of Great Britain to land in the territory which was a subject of award of the Emperor of Germany under the treaties of 1846 and 1871 between the United States and Great Britain. Placed on the calendar. This bill relates to the San Juan and other islands.

The Amended Finance Bill.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Conference Committee on the Finances bill, called up the report made yesterday, and asked that it be disposed of. He said he had no disposition to delay it, and hoped a vote would be taken immediately.

After considerable discussion, at four o'clock a vote was taken on the report of the Conference Committee. Agreed to—ayes, 43; nays 19—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conover, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dennis, Ferry (Mich.), Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Ogleby, Patterson, Pease, Platt, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, Wadleigh, West, Windom and Wright—43.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Buckingham, Edmunds, Fenton, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamilton (Texas), Hamlin, Jones, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Sargent, Stewart, Stockton and Washburne—19.

Rivers and Harbors.

The unfinished business, being the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, was taken up.

The appropriation of $50,000 for the improvement of the White river above Jacksonport, Arkansas, and the amendment to strike out the appropriation of $25,000 for the improvement of the Osage river, Missouri, were rejected.

The amendments of the committee appropriating $25,000 for removing boulders and rocks from the Detroit river, partly in Canadian water, making a portion of the appropriation of $35,000 for continuing the improvement of the harbor at Dunkirk, N. Y., applicable to the improvement of the harbor at Erie, Pa., providing that $15,000 of the $200,000 appropriated by the House for continuing the improvement of the Mississippi river between the mouths of the Missouri and Illinois rivers, inserting $25,000 for the improvement of the Chattahoochie and Flint rivers, Georgia, were agreed to.

The committee reported to reduce the appropriation for the examination and surveys of rivers and harbors for which there is no special appropriation from $75,000 to $25,000.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session. The doors were reopened and the Senate took a recess till 7:30.

Another Conference Committee.

When the doors were reopened Mr. WEST moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments to the Postoffice appropriation bill and appoint the committee of conference asked for by the House. Agreed to.

HOUSE.

General Lafayette's Watch.

Mr. HOOPER moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution appropriating three hundred dollars for the purchase and restoration to the family of Marquis Lafayette of the watch presented by General Washington to Lafayette. Passed.

Postoffice Appropriation Bill.

Mr. TYNER, from the Appropriation Committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The amendment restricting letter carriers to towns of 30,000 instead of 20,000 inhabitants was concurred in. The amendment prohibiting advertisements in Washington papers for post routes except those in Virginia and Maryland was concurred in. The amendment to strike out the proviso for the free transmission of Agricultural Reports was non-concurred in. The amendment prohibiting the publication of the revised statutes in newspapers at Government expense was concurred in. The amendment fixing the rates of newspaper postage at four cents a pound, and on single papers at one cent each, and requiring prepayment, was discussed at length.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS moved to amend the amendment by making the postage on daily and weekly newspapers one cent a pound, and on magazines two cents a pound. The greater amount of the business of the dailies and weeklies placed them within the range of the wholesale business, and therefore the postage should be less. He informed the House that the papers wanted no sympathy, but only justice. He was confident that the House was not going to legislate against newspapers out of spite. Great as some public men might be, long as might be their public life, their career was as short as compared with the life of a great newspaper. There was none so great that he could afford to sneer at it. If the House chose to legislate from spite, newspapers would be carried outside of the mails.

The amendment was rejected, and the Senate amendment was modified so as to read that on all newspapers and periodical publications mailed from a known office of publication to a news agency and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, postage shall be charged at the following rates: On newspapers and periodical publications issued weekly and more frequently than once a week, one and a half cents for each pound or fraction thereof, and on those published less frequently, three cents a pound, provided that the rate of postage on newspapers or periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, and circulars when the same are deposited in a letter carriers office for delivery by the office or its carrirs, shall be a uniform rate of one cent each, but periodicals weighing more than two ounces shall be subject to a postage of two cents each, and these rates shall be prepaid by stamp.

The amendment allowing single copies of newspapers to go through the mails free within the county was concurred in. The amendment allowing four pound packages of the third class to be transmitted by mail was, after considerable discussion, concurred in. The amendment requiring an oath of publishers was concurred in with some modification. The amendment making the postage on newspaper postage to commence on the 1st of January next was concurred in. The amendment fixing the salary of the New York postmaster at $8,000, and dividing all other postmasters into four classes, with salaries of not more than $4,000 nor less than $3,000, less than $3,000 but not less than $2,000, less than $2,000 but not less than $1,000, and those less than $1,000, was discussed, the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations being that the House non-concur. The Senate amendment was non-concurred in.

Mr. KASSON moved a proviso that no postmaster in any city or town with a population less than 50,000 inhabitants shall receive more than $3,000 per annum. The amendment was rejected.

All the remaining Senate amendments in the bill were non-concurred in except the rate, which exempts public documents from prepayment, and limits postage to twenty-five cents a volume.

Mr. BURCHARD moved to amend by striking out the first part of the amendment, which relieves public documents from prepayment, and the last part, which limits the twenty five cents postage to documents already printed.

Mr. MILLS moved to amend the Senate amendment by reducing the limit of postage on public documents from twenty five to ten cents per volume. Carried—yeas 124, nays 112.

The question then recurred on the division of Mr. Burchard's motion, which was to strike out the first part of the Senate amendment exempting public documents from prepayment, rejected.

The next division of Mr. Burchard's motion, which was to strike out that part of the Senate amendment which limits the provision only to documents already published or ordered, and it was agreed to.

The last division of Mr. Burchard's motion, which was to strike out the proviso that the Congressional Record or any part thereof shall be carried through the mails free of postage, was agreed to—107 to 63.

The Senate amendment, with all these modifications, was then voted on. It reads as follows:

That hereafter the requirement that postage shall be prepaid shall not apply to public documents certified to be such by any member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives, or by the President or head of any executive department, or any other person entitled to the franking privilege when the law was passed abolishing the same, and the postage on no single volume of public documents shall exceed the sum of ten cents, and the same if not prepaid shall be payable by the person to whom the same may be directed and received, and the words "public document" written or printed on the envelope containing any public document and subscribed by a member or other persons mailing the same shall be deemed a sufficient certificate that the same is a public document, and the term "public document" shall be deemed to include all publications printed by order of Congress or either house thereof, or of any department of the Government, and if any such documents shall not be taken from the postoffice to which the same shall be directed within thirty days after being received thereat, the postmaster may sell the same for the amount of postage due thereon, and shall account to the Postoffice Department for the proceeds thereof.

The Senate amendment thus modified was non-concurred in—yeas 113, nays 118.

The bill now goes to a conference committee.

The House took a recess until 7:30.

Moieties.

At the evening session Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) spoke in defense of the moiety system.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 19, 1874.

Tweed in the County Court House.

There was considerable excitement in the County Court House this morning by the appearance of Wm. M. Tweed, subpoenaed as a witness. The ex-chief of the defunct ring was brought into court attended by two deputy sheriffs. He was dressed as in old times, in a dark suit and white necktie. He is much thinner than of yore, and his face bears evident traces of mental anxiety. He has aged, too, perceptibly, but appears to be in good health and in tolerable spirits. He was attended, as ever, by Peter B. Sweeny and Wm. M. Tweed, jr.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Net receipts at all United States ports for the week, 12,461 bales; last year, 19,820, total to date, 3,690,060; last year, 3,462,915. Exports for the week, 18,134; last year, 40,137; total to date, 1,799,296; last year, 2,423,093. Stock at all United States ports, 260,867; last year, 322,352; stock at all interior towns, 46,022; last year, 43,938; stock at Liverpool, 942,000; last year, 878,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 127,000; last year, 168,000.

HYMENEAL.

An Interesting Service in Grace Church, Mount Washington.

On Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, a large congregation of friends and acquaintances assembled in Grace Church, Mt. Washington, to witness the marriage of Mr Edward H. Dermitt and Miss Kate Goldthorpe. The Bride and Groom are members of the choir of the church, and both much loved and respected; consequently, an unusual interest was manifested in their marriage. Six little girls all dressed in white—Minnie Murdock, Edie Millinger, Lorie Halpin, Sabina McMullin, Bella Bond and Annie McKee, stood in the aisle and strewed flowers before the bride and groom as they approached the altar. Miss Joshua Goldthorpe and Miss Sarah Dermitt, acted as bridesmaid and groomsman. The bride was given away by her father, Samuel Goldthorp, Esq. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. J. Coster, the Rector of the church, who at the conclusion of the ceremony took from the altar a large and beautiful Bible and presenting it to the bride and groom said, "I am requested to present to you this Bible as a token of the love and esteem of the congregation. Live in the love and fear of God, and make this Book the rule and guide of your life, and then you may be sure of God's blessing in time and eternity." After the ceremony a number of the friends and relatives of the bride assembled at the bride's father's, and passed the evening in pleasant, social intercourse.

Prominent among the guests were Capt. John S. McMullin, of Mt. Washington, and Col. Owen Lowen and his wife, the grand parents of the bride. We know of no one who bears his years more bravely than the Colonel. May he yet live to see many more of his grand-daughters assume the duties of married life.

The Scott Band of the city went up to enliven the company with its harmonious strains. So, song and music and chat made time fly by unobserved, and the "wee sma' hours" found the company reluctantly dispersing.

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

Meeting of the Committee Last Night.

The Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and had under discussion that section of the Wallace bill governing cities, which provides that no city can issue bonds to bear interest at a greater rate than 6 per cent. per anaum, and also provides that all bonds must be sold at par. At the time the appropriation ordinance was passed it was provided that a certain amount of bonds should be issued during the year, but now that the time for issuing them has arrived this act of Assembly prevents issuing them as they have done heretofore, and the Finance Committee one in a quandry as to whether the law will allow them to issue the bonds and allow 5 per cent. commission for selling them or not. The question was finally referred to the City Solicitor for his written opinion in regard to the matter.

ALLEGHENY HIGHWAYS.

Meeting of the Street Committee.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and decided to report the following ordinances to Councils:

Ordinances for lateral sewer on Arch street, from Park Way to South Diamond street; for lateral sewer on South Diamond from East Diamond to Federal street; for lateral sewer on West alley; for grading and paving Ohio avenue from P. F. W. & C. R. R. track to Ohio river, for grading and paving Kerr street from Refuge to Grace street; for grading and paving Pine alley from Evans alley to P. F. W. & C. R. R. track.

The ordinance for sewer on Madison avenue and Virginia alley was laid over until next meeting.

Adjourned.

THE CONTEST.

The Awards at the Pittsburgh Female College Last Night.

The annual musical contest at the Pittsburgh Female College came off last evening in the presence of a large audience. A pressure on our columns prevents a full report, but the result was as follows: First, the McKee medal (instrumental), to Miss Mary Howard. Second (vocal), the Mellor prize, volume of music, to Miss Lizzie B. McLain. Third, Prof. Blessner's prize to the second best performer on the piano, to Miss Lizzie Hersey.

The prizes were presented to the successful contestants by the Rev. R. T. Miller.

Prof. Baldwin's Exposé.

Prof. S. S. Baldwin, who is to the city making arrangements to give two of his inimitable exhibitions, will hold a private seance this morning at eleven o'clock, at the Pittsburgh Opera House, for the benefit of ministers and members of the Press. Prof. Baldwin exposes the tricks of spiritualism, first by performing wonderful feats heretofore ascribed to spirit power, and then by explaining them, and demonstrating that they come within the range of legerdemain. He has a large experience of spirit aid in the performance of these marvellous feats, being in that respect unlike the Davenport brothers, but merely claims and shows that they are done by acquired dexterity. He has given public exhibitions in other cities, and proposes to appear in public here on two evenings of next week, when he will explain the details of his feats. The entertainments, judging from one or two instances of his skill we have witnessed, will be as absorbingly interesting as they are unique.

The Races at McKee's Rocks.

The trot at the Pittsburgh Driving Park yesterday, was for horses that never beat 2:45, for a purse of $750. Goodwin's Philadelphia Boy was the winner. The following is the summary:

M. Goodwin, Philadelphia, b. g. Philadelphia Boy	3	1	1	1
S. Keys, Pittsburgh, br. s. Hermit	2	dis.		
W. W. Crump, Pittsburgh, d. m. Belle of Oakland	1	3	4	3
Jacob Born, Pittsburgh, b. g. George	6	2	3	4
D. Hughes, Cleveland, Forest Maid	4	4	2	2
Time, 2:43¾, 2:43, 2:46¾, 2:47¼.				

The packing race between Sarrel Jim and Silver Cloud was won by the former.

Slight Fire.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm of fire was sounded from box 32 in Allegheny. It was occasioned by the discovery of fire on the roof of a house at the corner of Pearl street and Butler Oak alley, owned and occupied by a colored woman named Mrs. Johnston. The roof was badly damaged, and the loss will amount to about $75. It originated from a defective flue.

Before You Go to Cape May.

Young Man, middle-aged man, or man of years, you are contemplating a visit to some one of our fashionable summer resorts, and please allow us the liberty of a few words of advice. These places are generally excessively fashionable, and, of course, when in Rome you should do as Rome does, that is, you should be dressed in the latest style of the tailors' art. You should appear in neat fitting suits even if they do not be of the most expensive material. And before you start on your pleasure trip, go to the fashionable merchant tailoring establishment of Messrs. Hespenheide, No. 50 Sixth street, who, in anticipation of the exodus of our people for the watering places, have secured in advance the styles to be worn and the pattern of cloths of which they are to be made. Go now and order a few suits so that you may not appear like a "buckwheat" among the *bon ton*.

Good Jewelry Very Good.

The finest gold and silver watches, silver and silver plated ware of the richest quality of material and of rare designs and beautiful finish at remarkably low prices. Geo. Crawford & Co., No. 76 Fifth avenue.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

····Councils meet on Monday.

····The races at McKees Rocks didn't amount to much.

····Strawberries were selling yesterday for ten cents a quart.

····A grand Masonic celebration will be held at Wellsville Ohio, on the 24th inst.

····All surety and abandonment cases will be taken up in the Criminal Court to-day.

····The taxes of Mrs. D. F. Denny in the Second ward, Allegheny, alone, are $8,500.

····Ed. S. Webb, who tried to burglarize Mr. Rafferty's residence, has been jailed for Court by Mayor Fleming.

····On Thursday evening a little boy fractured one of his arms while bathing in the Allegheny river, near Grant avenue.

····Officer Smith, of the Union Depot, thought he discovered something this morning. He found a wooden baby in an empty emigrant car.

····The father of the late rebel Stonewal Jackson arrived in Pittsburgh this morning on the 1:10 Mail train *via* the Pennsylvania Railroad.

····In the Prothonotary's office yesterday a bill in equity was filed by Philip Heusel against John B. Hang, for the settlement of partnership accounts.

····A lad named Roberts, residing on the South Side, had his leg broken by catching it in a wagon wheel, upon which he was trying to catch a ride.

····The examination of pupils for admission into the High School will commence on Monday next, at the building, corner of Bedford and Fulton streets.

····The Printing Committee of Councils will meet this afternoon. As important business is to be transacted it is desirable that all the members should attend.

····A reduction in the expense of our Fire Department to the amount of fifty thousand dollars a year could be made and the Department not suffer in the least.

····On the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charlestown railroad on Wednesday, a train came from Monongahela City to Pittsburgh, a distance of thirty-six miles in thirty minutes.

····Yesterday afternoon, a little boy who was trying to jump on a train at the Federal street, Allegheny, crossing, fell off and had one of his heels crushed. Dr. Buchanan attended him.

····Coroner McCallish held an inquest on the child that died on Thursday nights' emigrant train, as reported in yesterday's GAZETTE and a verdict of death from unknown causes was rendered.

····The driver of car 44 of the Troy Hill line, is charged by Lewis Mattern before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, with cruelty to animals, because he knocked compalmant's horse down with a cow shook.

····Mayor Blackmore has issued proclamations for special elections to be held on the 30th inst. in the Nineteenth and Thirty-first wards, to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignation of P. H. Laufman and J. Osh.

····A number of coal offices in a building on Liberty street, between Eeventh and Twelfth streets, were ransacked on Thursday night by a gang of thieves but nothing was stolen, because they could get at nothing worth carrying off.

····Taxes are being received at the Allegheny Treasurer's office. Now is the time to pay them, and get a reduction of five per cent. The office hours of the Treasurer are from nine o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon.

····The Pacific express yesterday afternoon brought in a large number of sailors, discharged from schools in the East, returning home, and their relatives and friends meeting them at the depot, the result was a considerable public display of affection.

····Some time during Thursday night, D. DeHaven & Son's foundry, corner of Arch street and Park Way, Allegheny, was entered by burglars, and four sets of moulder's tools, belonging to some of the employes of the establishment, stolen.

····Officer Gillespie charges a man named Gipperman, before Alderman Butler, with removing goods that had been legally seized. Harris Cowan, who interfered with the officer while the arrest was being made, was also, "gobbled" and both were held for a hearing.

····The usual runaways took place in Allegheny yesterday morning. One of them started on Taylor avenue and wound up on Buena Vista street, where it smashed about $20 worth of sewer pipe. Another one ran off on Irwin avenue, but it was stopped before any damage was done.

····An attempt was made yesterday afternoon in one of the alleys near Municipal Hall, to rob a gentleman of a valuable gold watch and chain, but the foot-pads were unsuccessful, although they broke the chain in the attempt. If arrested, they ought to be given a strong Workhouse dose.

····C. E. Tienan and J. P. Wilson, who were arrested a few days ago on suspicion of having been connected with the Central Hotel robbery, and discharged on condition that they would leave the city, were again taken into custody last night, they not having done as told. They will likely be disposed of to-day.

····Mr. W. P. Dunn, the contractor for the Fry street sewer, suffered a loss of both time and money on Thursday night, by some one cutting the steam hose connecting the two steam engines which he uses in the prosecution of his work. A reward of fifty dollars is offered for the arrest of the parties who committed the outrage.

····Yesterday afternoon Mr. Bruce, who married Zalumna Agra, the Circassian beauty, was defendant in a suit for seventy dollars brought against him by George Ford before Alderman McMasters. George had qeen delegated to search for the fair one after she had left the city, and was furnished with a hundred dollars to pay his expenses, and as much, as was neeced to foot his bills. He claimed $70 more and Bruce "acknowledged the corn," and a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff.

····The solicitude of the tipstaves in the Criminal Court room for the property of the County is really remarkable, and if it was only manifested in a spirit of common politeness it would be equally commendable. During the murder trial yesterday afternoon a gentleman got up on a hickory chair for the purpose of getting a better view of what was going on. It took two tipstaves to tell him to get down and then the request was not couched or expressed in either courteous words or tone. In addition he was informed gratis that "them chairs are not to be stood on but to set on."

····There were three alarms of fire yesterday and last night, but in no case was much damage done. The first alarm was occasioned by the burning of an old stable and a pile of lumber on the hillside above Carson street, South Side, and between the Brownsville road and the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad. Loss about $100. The second fire was out on Twenty-eighth street, near Penn, and was also a lumber pile but the damage is insignificant. The third alarm was about half past seven last night, from box 146, was the result of the burning of an old shed on Nineteenth, near Sidney street, South Side. Loss trifling.

PERSONAL.

***A. W. Foster is one of the gentlemen freely canvassed by the Prohibitionists as a candidate for the District Attorneyship, while the Democrats are on the same "lay" towards the gentleman's acceptance of a nomination. Whether he cares to mount the stump again is so far problematical, but from his well known views on prevailing politics it would be queer if he could resist the offer if made.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1874.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

THE *Commercial* proclaims that we would be "malicious" toward it, were we not troubled with "spleneticism." Shade of Webster, deliver us!

THE bill relieving savings banks from tax on their surplus revenue has passed Congress, and will doubtless receive the President's signature.

THE bill reported by the Conference Committee, simply fixing the volume of greenbacks at $382,000,000 and redistributing about $50,000,000 of currency, is quite positively opposed, but will probably pass both branches of Congress. If it does, it will be regarded merely as a temporary expedient to help the West, and will not in the least affect the main question of finance.

MRS. CAMERON, wife of Senator Cameron, died yesterday, in Harrisburg. It is but a short time since the wife of his son, J. D. Cameron, died, thus bringing two deaths of important members of the family nearly together. The weight of years, and the presence of affliction may have an unfavorable influence on the health of the senior Senator of the State. We have heard, ere this, rumors of his possible retirement from the honorable position he has so long occupied.

THE *Telegraph* very wisely suggests that the people should remember that those who are elected to the Legislature this Fall are elected for two years, and that, to a tolerable certainty, this will involve two terms of the Legislature, it being quite sure that there will be annual sessions until 1878. We cannot, therefore, repair the injury done by bad laws for that term, nor can we change the character of our legislators We urge this phase of the subject as worthy of very serious attention.

WE HOPE the report that the United States Senate will take no action on the Canadian Reciprocity bill, this session, may prove true. That the proposed system will be subversive of our tariff laws, is entirely certain. The *injury* to our iron and other industries of receiving goods from Canada free of duty, is apparent. England will then ship her iron to Canada, and from there it can be sent free of duty to this country. Better wait a little, and hear what the people have to say on this subject.

BUTLER is determined to set himself right before the country. Is not the Presidential nominating year drawing on? Do not the shadows of Sanborn and Jayne rest gloomily down on the Essex Statesman? Can he possibly hope to compete with Blaine for exalted honors unless the mists are dispelled, and bright sunlight plays once more upon his shining head? Hence the necessity for a speech, explanatory, exculpatory, inculpatory, and everything else that comes within the range of speech-making purpose. By great effort he secured a session last night for debate only. We fear he fired his gun a little too early. Still, this "effort of his life" was possessed of an immediate purpose. The Gubernatorial and Congressional elections in Massachusetts required some palaver to make his paths straight. Let us hope that our friend has made his calling and election sure, for Congress without Butler would be a dreary institution at times. Even his aberrations have in them gleams of lurid light, and even this is sometimes better than no light at all. But Benjamin cannot make the Presidency.

TO DAY the Democracy try their hand at holding primary meetings. They contributed, in some wards, so largely toward helping the Republicans hold their meetings, a few weeks since, that we suggest that they call in a little Republican aid in return to day. It will be a clear transaction, and square the account. There does not, however, seem to be so much interest in the Democratic primaries, and it is even hinted that the Barr and Hutchinson factions have been negotiating a burial of the tomahawk, and the cultivation of fraternity once more. We have not been able to learn the precise terms on which peace has been negotiated, but there are strong rumors that the influence of the liquor league has entered in, and forms the basis of the affair. We can tell better as to this when nominations come to be made. If it shall prove as we intimate, there will be a very refreshing condition of affairs in our midst. We do not see how the Catholic Temperance Union can consent to be ignored. If it is, there will be some decided voting done. If it is not, the ticket will probably indicate the compromise. We merely throw out these hints to intimate that there is a considerable quantity of milk in this Democratic primary cocoanut.

THE new Canadian reciprocity treaty, in lieu of that which expired in 1866, has been forwarded to the Senate, and will probably necessitate an extra session of that body to thoroughly consider it. One difficulty in its way will be the hostility of New York and New England to it. The treaty will lead to vast quantities of produce being sent from the Northwestern States by way of the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence River, direct to Liverpool, thus striking a blow at New York, both by limiting transportation on her canals and reducing the volume of grain transhipped from New York city. The carrying interests of New York would be severely crippled, and England, as well as Canada, would be benefited. Hence the hostility of New York. New England finds a cause for grievance in the supposed advantages accorded to Canada as regards the fishing interests. But the general feeling against reciprocity is the advantage that is so largely taken of it to evade our tariff charges. The aim of England, which is really the party in interest, is to further her commercial interests. Says a former commercial agent of the United States, "Monopoly is her object. This spirit has always characterized her career. She cares not whether a country is free or slave, so long as she can secure control of its trade and commerce. In modern times her conquests have been achieved more by diplomacy than the sword. If Great Britain can furnish cheaper transit for our natural products through her St. Lawrence canals to her own markets, her commercial supremacy over us will be complete."

SUGGESTIONS.

In the midst of all that is said concerning high taxes, the responsibility for them, the deficiencies of former years, and the like, we see nothing practical suggested, looking to the limitation of the evil so largely complained of. There are those who claim credit for past suggestions, and which they affirm were unheeded, and which, had they been regarded, would have entirely prevented existing troubles. One says he remonstrated against the expensiveness of the new Municipal Hall. Another remonstrated against certain improvements, and still another pointed out the danger of overselling bonds, and thus putting off the evil day. It is noticeable that most, if not all these recommendations were made, either in an incidental manner, without actually knowing their value, or were the captious fault-finding of sheets engaged in temporary warfare with the City Hall people, or were used as political capital in election time. In no instance that we remember, has the reform of our city affairs been undertaken by the journals claiming so much credit, at a time and in a manner that was at all likely to command public attention and respect. The confessions of failure, in the affirmations of what would be, had their suggestions been adopted, proves all we say. There has been, too, a readiness to repel all suggestions of this nature, even when made in a friendly spirit. Within a year, the GAZETTE pointed out, editorially, the probable extent of the city debt, and the necessity for economy, giving facts and figures, but assailing no one. We were remonstrated with, as alarmists.

The time has come when several things are important. 1. We should clearly know, all the debt owing by the city, whether funded, floating, or in the shape of street improvement bonds, and by what department of the city government the debts were contracted. This is the first step in any reform that is possible. We cannot remedy an evil till we know exactly what it is, and where it is. We know, from the Controller's statement, the amount of the bonded debt of the city. Councils should have all other debts tabulated, of whatever nature, in order that our financial position may be accurately understood. We seriously doubt whether, at this time, any one knows, with accuracy, what is our city debt.

2. We should know, at least, approximately, what will be the cost of improvements in progress, but as yet unfinished, and what amounts, whether of bonds or appropriations, are yet to their credit. We have improvements that are partially completed, which must be fully cared for. The water works, some of our street improvements,—as Fifth avenue, Forbes street Hiland and Stanton avennes, and others, where the work has been carried to a point that would involve serious loss not to complete it. But the exact cost of all this work, and the source whence the money must come, ought to be accurately ascertained.

3. The cost of the city government should be stated in detail,—that all the outlays may be seen, that it may be known where they are made, and that if any items of cost are thought to be unnecessary, they may be lopped off. To this should be added, the interest on loans already negotiated, and the complete interest on all the amounts, when improvements now in progress are completed. With these items made as accurate as possible, we shall have the situation before us, and know, with some degree of certainty, how much tax must be paid annually, to provide for these items, and liquidate, in regular proportion, our existing debts. We must look these facts in the face sometime; and the sooner it is done, the better it will be for all. We believe the people are now in a mood for a full revelation. There is a degree of uncertainty, a feeling of alarm, that imagines things to be in an extremely bad condition. The only way to meet it, is to let the people know the true situation. It will calm alarm, and restore confidence quicker than anything else. We candidly believe there is nothing worse chargeable to any source than that of weakness, in refusing to see the situation long since, and candidly announcing and openly providing for it. Moneys have been transferred from one fund to another, but we do not suspect fraudulent use of the city's monies. These, however, are but part of the suggestions we have to offer.

4. It is time to stop this headlong race in improvements, and wait till we breathe a little, and until necessity is upon us. Streets are being opened and paved at enormous expense, that are not immediately or urgently needed. Parties wish to improve the value of property, to get it into position to sell it in lots, to convenience themselves, and streets are opened, graded and paved. Admit that the property pays for it. Still it is a tax that only makes it harder to bear the burthen of regular and necessary taxes. We insist that where streets are not obviously needed by the general public, we should pause in this wild career of street improvement. We have already advanced beyond the actual necessities of the city in this respect, and some of our improvements are merely features of a speculative mania that has already carried real estate up beyond all reasonable bounds, and that must be limited, if bankruptcy is not actually courted. It is time to stop a little.

5. The current expenses of the city government should be rigidly reduced to their lowest practicable limit, and a surplus reached that shall be immediately applied, in some safe form, to the reduction of our current or funded liabilities. We cannot avoid the conviction that the volume of taxes being collected should do more than meet the current expenses of the city government. We suppose the effort is really being made to bring up past deficiencies. But let the facts come out, clearly and fully. The people have a right to know them. It is good policy to let them know them. Then, if the amount of taxes collectable is stated, and the cost of government is accurately given, we can know, approximately, how much debt can be paid yearly. The collections of personal taxes must be abolished. There is no good reason for these. It will not do to discriminate against the poor. They must have the same privileges of rebate as the rich. The law appointing collectors of personal taxes must be repealed.

In brief, we need to know where we are. We need to have the expenses of our city Government clearly defined. We must keep within the estimates. We should complete pending improvements, and then stop. We ought to reduce the volume of debt, and with it the burthen of taxation. This must be done, or there is trouble ahead. We call upon our city officials to furnish the statistics we ask.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE CIRCUIT RIDER. A Tale of the Heroic Age. By Edward Eggleston. New York: J. B. Ford & Co. Pittsburgh: S. A. Clarke & Co.

Dr. Eggleston has developed one of the qualities of the novelist of the Walter Scott type. He invests his characters with an appearance of reality, and his story with the charm of romance. He does not display the literary finish of the great Scottish writer, nor that keen and comprehensive knowledge of human nature that was Dickens' great forte. Yet he succeeds in a field that is both new and difficult—in weaving into an attractive story home incidents pertaining to the plain, but intense, life of the frontiers a half century ago. It is especially in the development of that life that the writer displays his power. Those who have knowledge of the operations of Methodist preachers in primitive communities will recognize the fidelity of the experiences narrated, and even of the life histories given. Kike's passion, conviction, contrition, repentance, seeking, conversion,—while apparently swift, and unreal in its several phases, is true to life, as often witnessed. Morgan's perverseness, depravity, depression, and change, is equally true to life. The death of Kike,—and the self-abnegation that led him to go on and labor, while health was ebbing, and when he was scarcely possessed of the strength necessary to sit his horse, and thus on, till in utter prostration, he went to his friend, the Doctor's to die,—illustrated a fact not entirely uncommon in the far West.

Still another phase of this heroism,—the work is a tale of the heroic age,—is given in the description of the closing of a conference session.

When they reached the last stanzas of the hymn, that fiery hymn of Charles Wesley's, beginning

"Jesus, the name high over all,
In hell, or earth or sky,
Angels and men before him fall,
And devils fear and fly,"

there was the ring of soldiers ready for battle in their martial voices. That some of them would die from exposure, malaria, or accident, during the next year was probable. Tears came to their eyes, and they involuntarily began to grasp the hands of those who stood next to them as they approached the climax of the hymn, which the Bishop read impressively, two lines at a time, for them to sing.

Then with suffused eyes they resumed their seats, and the venerable Asbury, with calmness and with a voice faltering with age, made them a brief address, tender and sympathetic at first, earnest as he proceeded, and full of ardor and courage at its close.

"When the British admiralty," he said, "wanted some man to take Quebec, they began with the oldest General first, asking him, 'General, will you go and take Quebec?' to which he made reply: 'It is a very difficult enterprise.' 'You may stand aside,' they said. One after another the Generals answered that they would, in some more or less indefinite manner, until the youngest man on the list was reached. 'General Wolfe, they said, 'will you go and take Quebec?' 'I'll do it or die,' he replied." Here the bishop paused, looked round about upon them, and added with a voice full of emotion. "He went and did both. We send you first to take the country allotted to you. We want only men who are determined to do it or die. Some of you, dear brethren, will do both. If you fall let us hear that you fell like Methodist preachers at your post, face to the foe and the shout of victory on your lips."

The effect of this speech was beyond description. There were sobs and cries of "amen," "God grant it," "hallelujah," from every part of the old log church. Every man was ready for the hardest place, if he must. Gravely, as one who trembles at his responsibility, the Bishop brought out his list. No man looked any more upon his fellow. Every one kept his eyes fixed upon the paper from which the Bishop read his appointments, until his own name was reached. Some showed pleasure when their names were called, some could not conceal a look of pain.

The last appointment having been announced, a simple benediction closed the services, and the brethren who had foregone houses, and homes, and fathers, and mothers, and wives and children for the kingdom of Heaven's sake saddled their horses and rode away, each in his own direction, and all with a self-immolation to the cause rarely seen since the middle age.

FETICH ON THEOLOGY; or, Doctrinalism Twin to Ritualism. By John Miller, Princeton, N. J. New York: Dodd & Mead. Publishers. 1874. Pittsburgh: S. A. Clarke & Co.

This is a work in reply to Rev. Dr. Hodge's "Systematic Theology." It is a loose and rather disjointed criticism of expressions that occur here and there, in Dr. Hodge's work—the system of reasoning being to push every point to its uttermost limit. The theory of the work is, that every point made by Dr. Hodge proves a necessity for idolatry, or fetichism, on the part of the people. It is one of those extreme discussions that occasionally find their way into type, and are curious, as illustrations of theological inclination and study run to waste. By taking an isolated expression here and there, his doctrine of fetichism is, of course, made out. But this is not generally accepted as clear, broad, or fair criticism. The work will do to enliven an hour for a humorously-inclined theologian.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

YELLOW FEVER is raging at Bahia, Brazil.

FRENCH detectives are in England, watching Rochefort.

THE total cost of the great St. Louis bridge was nearly nine million dollars. Its total length is 4,094 feet.

MRS. CAMERON, wife of Senator Cameron, died in Harrisburg on Friday morning. The funeral takes place on Monday.

A BRIDAL pair were easily recognized on the train recently by the comfort they took in making room for a third person on a seat that was only intended to accommodate two.

COL. JOHN C. BURCH, Comptroller of the State Treasury of Tennessee, instituted suit against the Nashville *Banner* on Thursday for libel, laying his damages at fifty thousand dollars.

A MICHIGAN paper sarcastically remarks that "a few of the Marquette ladies observed Decoration Day last Saturday. Their efforts, however, were all confined to their own premises."

WHY was Adam's first day the longest? Because there was no Eve. When did Absalom sleep five in a bed? When he slept with his forefathers. Why did Job always sleep cold? Because he had miserable comforters.

THERE are about eighteen houses in the Bunker Hill District which are the sole survivors of the fire in 1775, but everybody who lives in one of them is gently unconscious of the other seventeen, and proud enough to fill the whole dozen and a half.

THERE are rumors of extensive swindling in the grain trade to Europe, involving, according to a member of the New York Produce Exchange, several thousands in money and the reputation of a business man heretofore unblemished. The Fox change is to make a thorough investigation.

IN a quarrel in a New York liquor saloon, yesterday, growing out of the recent yacht race, Mortimer Sullivan was shot dead by Mark Gill, who subsequently attempted to shoot the officer who arrested him. Sullivan leaves a wife and four children.

IT is reported that an erratic individual, who was known to some of the early settlers in Ohio as Private Dalzell, was found naked and wandering in the woods near Caldwell, Ohio, entirely bereft of reason. Never having had any brains it did not disturb him any. He was taken to an asylum.

OLE BULL is in Rome, investigating the first discovery of America with a view to securing the glory to Ericksen, his countryman, but he has met with a very curious obstacle. The Pope has been entertaining a notion of canonizing Christopher Columbus, and he does not propose to have him deprived of the credit of his chief exploit, at least not till he is safe in the calendar. Consequently, the Vatican library is closed to the enthusiastic and indefatigable Norwegian.

ONE of the incidents of the Old Abolitionists' reunion, in Chicago, was the story related of Jonathan Walker, or "The Man with the Branded Hand," now living in Muskegon, Ohio, at the advanced age of 77 years, and in such straitened circumstances that he could not afford to be with them in person as he was in spirit. Walker was branded in his right hand with the letters "S. S.," meaning slave-stealer, in 1843, by order of the United States marshal for the district of Florida, for aiding slaves to escape from bondage. His story was to fill in the convention, and a goodly amount of money subscribed and sent to him.

SINCE the mutiny in the penitentiary, at Jefferson City, Mo., a few days ago, there has been a very turbulent spirit manifested by the convicts, and much unruly and insubordinate conduct. For two days all work in the shops had to be suspended and the prisoners kept in cells. On Monday several of the ringleaders were lashed severely on their bare backs, and this is to be continued from day to day until all those most active in the mutiny are punished. One of those whipped confessed that a plot to escape had been planned, and the attempt was to have been made to carry it out on Thursday, but the action of the authorities in confining the prisoners in their cells prevented it. It is believed the mutinous spirit has been quelled, and no more trouble will occur.

EDUCATIONAL.

PROF. CHAS. S. FARRAR, of Vassar, has accepted the Presidency of the Woman's College at Milwaukee.

PROF. HUMPHREYS, of Washington and Lee University, now studying abroad, has just received the degree of Ph. D. at Leipsic.

WOOSTER UNIVERSITY, Ohio, will graduate 28 students next week. Dr. John Hall, of New York, will give the address before the literary societies.

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY COLLEGE has just graduated its largest class since the war. Mr. H. R. Thornton, of Virginia, took first honors.

THE University of Kansas has just graduated two young ladies. One received a diploma as Bachelor of Science, the other a diploma as Bachelor of Arts.

LADIES have been appointed on the Examining Committees in the public schools of Dubuque.

THERE were 400 names on the list of matriculates of Kentucky University during the session just ended.

THE Essex County, N. J., Teachers' Association, by a vote of 41 to 1, have decided that the law prohibiting corporal punishment in schools should be repealed.

THERE is to be a conference at the University of Chicago on the 2d of July. Its object is free consultation upon the educational needs and resources of the North West and the inauguration of plans for a concerted effort in all the States in behalf of the proposed Centennial Fund.

THE report of the Connecticut State Board of Education urges the necessity of increasing the school fund, since the income reported in 1864 was $132,589.20, and in 1874, $132,848, while the increase in the number of children for whose benefit it exists during the same time has exceeded 22,000. The accompanying agent in enforcing the law requiring attendance at school suggests that a certificate be required from each child asking for employment at a factory, to the effect that the requisite attendance at school has been fulfilled.

THE Philadelphia *Age* explains that the number of illiterate women in proportion to the number or illiterate men is in New York and Philadelphia more than 2 to 1; in St. Louis, as 9 to 7; in Boston and Baltimore, as 2 to 1, in Cincinnati, as 5 to 2: in New Orleans, as 8 to 5; in San Francisco, as 4 to 3; in Louisville, 3 to 2; and in Pittsburgh, as 20 to 20, or nearly 2 to 1. The *Age* thinks that this unequal education is the fault of the parents; that they give their boys superior facilities; that they put all the education they can afford upon their one boy, and keep their two girls at home to grow up in ignorance.

HUMMING BIRDS.

How They Fight with Each Other.

If two birds foraging come together, they usually fight; one drives the other away, and then goes on feeding as if nothing had happened. Mr. Goose says: "If two vervain humming birds are about the moringa-tree, one will fly off and suspend himself in the air a few yards distant, the other presently shoots off to him; and then, without touching each other, they mount upward with strong, rushing wings, perhaps for five hundred feet. They then separate, and each shoots diagonally toward the ground, like a ball from a rifle, and, wheeling round, comes up to the blossoms again, and sucks, as if it had not moved away at all. The figure of the smaller humming-birds on the wing, their rapidity, their arrowy course, and their whole manner of flight, are entirely those of an insect; and one who has watched the flight of a large beetle, or bee, will have a good idea of one of these tropic gems, painted against the sky." Again he says: "I once witnessed a combat between two mango humming-birds, which was prosecuted with much pertinacity, and protracted to an unusual length. They chased each other through the labyrinth of twigs and flowers till, an opportunity occurring, the one would dart with fury upon the other, and then, with a loud rustling of their wings, they would twirl together round and round, until they nearly came to the earth. At length an encounter took place pretty close to me, and I perceived that the beak of the one grasped the beak of the other, and, thus fastened, both whirled round and round in their perpendicular descent, till, when very near the ground, they separated, and one chased the other for about a hundred yards, and then returned in triumph to the tree. Sometimes they would suspend hostilities to suck a few blossoms, but mutual proximity was sure to bring them on again, with the same result. In their tortuous and rapid evolutions, the light from their ruby necks would now and then flash in the sun with gem-like radiance. The war lasted fully an hour, and and theh I was called away from my post of observation."—*From Popular Science Monthly for July.*

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Her Enjoyments in the Highlands.

A London letter to the New York *Times* contains the following: "It is said that the Queen was with difficulty persuaded not to run off to Balmoral in the midst of the Czar's visit, and that the Premier had to suggest that a little delay would be decorous. Her Majesty is now in the midst of her faithful Highlanders, and enjoying herself in her own way. As soon as she got to Balmoral, she attended the funeral of one of her ghillies, going to the house of the deceased, and laying a wreath of flowers on the coffin at the end of the service. A few nights after there was a servants' ball at the Castle, and in the course of the evening the Queen not only contenanced the proceedings by her presence, but took part in the dancing. She danced with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, sons of the Prince of Wales, and afterwards took part in a reel with John Brown, her attendant, and Donald Stewart, game-keeper. It is easy to understand what a relief this must have been after the severe etiquette of an imperial reception. This is the first time that the Queen has danced since the death of the Prince Consort. I leave you to imagine the state of mind of society on the arrival of this interesting piece of news, and all the comments, rumors and conjectures to which it has given rise. Except at Balmoral Her Majesty never attends a ball or even a concert."

Foreign Trade.

England and France have an enormous foreign trade. The United Kingdom during 1873 imported foreign production valued at $1,853,950,000, and exported goods amounting to $1,275,365,000; of this huge total, which is nearly three times the American foreign trade of that year, nearly 400 millions of imports and 200 millions of exports represent the trade between the mother country and her colonies. The largest importation of the year from any single nation came from the United States, 357 millions; the largest exportation was to Central Europe, 225 millions, and the next to the United States, 167 millions. The foreign trade of Great Britain in 1873 exceeded that of any previous year. The trade of France for 1873 aggregated $730,-935,600 imports and $785,379,000 exports. This trade, though much smaller than that of England, is considerably in excess of the foreign commerce of the United States, and is in excess of the French commercial returns of any previous year excepting 1872. Five-sevenths of the trade of France is with other parts of Europe, and not one-fifth with the United States.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
ASSETS, January 1, 1873.....$778,231 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, on January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Jas. Bailey, H. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

SUMMER RESORTS.
MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Cresson Springs, Cambria county Pa.
Will be open for the reception of guests June 17, 1874. For other information apply at Mitchell's, 90 Fifth avenue.
GEO. W. MULLIN, Proprietor.
Or St. Cloud Hotel, Phila.
je10:cd18

THOMSON HOUSE,
AT KANE, PA.,
On the Phila. and Erie Railroad, situated on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,000 feet above the sea, will be open for Summer guests on JUNE 22. Trains leave Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M., arriving at Kane at 9:15 P. M. For rooms and rates apply to
R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor.
je17:d12 Kane, McKean Co., Pa.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,
RHODE ISLAND.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
SEASON OF 1874.
This well known and popular Summer Resort, situated on the Narragansett Bay, between the cities of Providence and Newport, and will open for the reception of guest July 1st. Fall River Steamboats daily from Providence and Newport. Rooms can now be engaged on moderate terms, by application to
L. H. HUMPHREYS,
je10:s85 City Hotel, Providences, R. I.

RENOVO HOTEL,
A delightful and healthy
Summer Resort,
On the Philn. & Erie Railroad, also located on the west branch of the Susquehanna river, surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, with fine trouting streams in the vicinity, will open for boarders
JUNE 22d.
Accommodations first-class and charges reasonable. Trains leave Union Depot at 2:35 A. M., arriving at Renovo 4:15 P. M. The route to Renovo is one of the most attractive and picturesque Summer trips that can be enjoyed. Excursion tickets at reduced rates for sale at 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot. For rooms and rates, apply to
R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor.
Renovo, Clinton Co. Pa.
Je17:d11

FOR SALE BY
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 SMITHFIELD STREET.
my12:128:w8

OFFICE UNION BRIDGE CO.
PITTSBURGH, June 1st, 1874.
Notice to Rivermen.
Notice is hereby given to those interested in the navigation of the Allegheny river, that on and after June 8th, 1874, the channel from south abutment to pier No. 4, a distance of 212 feet will be temporarily obstructed by the false works of first span of UNION BRIDGE. The contractor will keep a RED LIGHT on works as a danger signal.
By order Board of Directors,
F. W. SMITH,
je2:d6 Chief Engineer.

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—THE Associated Press Association is now established in the GAZETTE BUILDING, corner of Smithfield and Sixth avenue. Merchants and others desiring to advertise in newspapers throughout the West generally, will please bear this in mind.
W. L. FOULD,
Agent of the Press Association.
June 6, 1874. jel

POOR DOG TRAY.

The Fatal Gasometer at its Deadly Work—130 Victims Asphyxiated—Bergh's Agents to the Rescue Too Late.

Every dog has his day, the poundmaster remarked yesterday as he surveyed the vagrant curs whose time for asphyxiation had arrived, and about ten o'clock 130 more dogs paid the penalty of capture. The poundmaster was determined, if possible, to despatch the dogs without any unnecessary suffering. The tank from which the gas escaped so freely Saturday had been tightly caulked with rubber. The carpenter who did the work says that while the box is now air tight, it is not gas tight. The gas and the instrument employed were unlike those used Saturday. The gas was brought to the pound in two iron cylinders, and was let into the box by means of an ordinary gas pipe. The dogs were then placed in the box—some struggling hard to escape, while others submitted quietly. The animals were the veriest curs, and with the exception of four neat looking animals, were all put in the tank. The poundmaster has determined to save every dog from slaughter whose appearance is such as to warrant a belief that some one has owned him and cared for him. About ten o'clock the gas, already manufactured, was let on from the cylinders, similar to those used in soda-water apparatuses. The gas whizzed into the box, and, as the dogs became enveloped with its fumes, a general tumbling within the box became audible. The tank, which stood on a roller, surged upwards and downwards on either end at the struggle of the dogs within. The struggling then became gradually fainter, and two minutes after the gas was applied all noise in the interior of the box ceased. The poundmaster, anxious to make the work effective, allowed the box to stand for half an hour without opening it, so that the dogs might have had ample time to suffocate. The box was then opened, but as a faint struggle was observed in some of the dogs, the cover was replaced and a second stream of gas was turned on for nearly ten minutes. Again did the poundmaster leave the box unopened for a period of time. When he opened it no signs of life were visible, and the bodies were thrown into a cart in waiting which drove off to the offal dock. Upon arriving at the pier the dogs were thrown on board the Naushon, the city offal boat. When the cloth which covered them was removed a small spaniel was observed to exhibit signs of life. The driver took an iron rod from his wagon and with a heavy blow on the head killed the animal. Two other dogs were similarly treated. It was perfectly apparent, however, that none of the dogs thus killed were conscious. After the dogs had left the pound some of Mr. Bergh's men arrived to witness the asphyxiation. Mr. Bergh's agent who was with them had instructions to arrest the poundmaster and his assistants if any of the dogs came out of the tank exhibiting signs of life. In such case the pound was to be left in charge of the police. Mr. Bergh's men made no remark to the poundmaster, who set to work at once to receive a fresh supply of dogs. Some eighty dogs were received during the day. One of them immediately after his admission exhibited signs of "madness." He attacked a quiet animal chained next to him, and before the poundmaster could interfere had nearly bitten one of his hind legs off. Both dogs were promptly killed by the poundmaster, the dog that had been bitten being considered dangerous to visitors and to those in charge of the pound.—*N. Y. World.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Dreka's Dictionary Blotter.
being a combination of blotting case with complete list of words which writers are liable to spell incorrectly. For sale by Stationers and Booksellers, and at
1033 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Send for Descriptive Price List. Tu10

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY CO., CITY OF PITTSBURGH, May 16, 1874.
NOTICE.
Important to Taxpayers,
Notice is hereby given that a reduction of
10 Per Cent.
Will be made on all taxes paid before July 1st. Those who have money should call at once before the office becomes crowded.
SAMUEL KILGORE,
County Treasurer.

INSURANCE.
Assets, - - $50,000,000
ÆTNA, of Hartford,
ORIENT, " "
STANDARD, of N. Y.
ÆTNA, " "
PENN, " Phila.
FARMERS, " York.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE
Policies Issued and Losses Paid by
S. S. CARRIER,
No. 59 Fourth Avenue.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
That the undersigned having been elected and commissioned
Fallmaster of the City of Allegheny,
Is now ready to discharge the duties of said office. All animals dying in said city, other than those slaughtered for public consumption, must be removed outside the city limits within twelve hours from death, otherwise the same will be removed by me at the expense of the owner.
All parties wishing for the removal of any animal by me, should make report to the Health Office or in City Hall immediately.
Notice is also given that the penalties to be imposed for violation of the law creating the office of Fallmaster, will be rigidly enforced.
EDWARD CZARNIECKI,
Fallmaster.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and retail dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
Office & Works, 240 Rebecca Street, Allegheny.

J. AINSLIE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES,
Buck Wagons, Doctors' Phaetons, &c.
No. 89 THIRD AVENUE
Special attention given to repairing. my19

STATIONERY.
Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, etc
ENVELOPES,
All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS of all kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS and SHIPPING TAGS. Special Inducements to persons buying in large quantities.
KERNS & HORNER,
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, cor. Wood St., and 6th avenue, and No. 126 Liberty st., (New Triangular Bank Building.) Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALEXANDER G. COCHRAN.....JOSEPH McGAZZAM
Gazzam & Cochran,
LAW AND COLLECTION
OFFICE,
No. 94 Diamond St., Pittsburgh
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Collections made and legal business transacted in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
NEW SUMMER
DRESS GOODS
AT
Very Low Prices.
AT 18½ CENTS.
Plain and Striped Grenadines.
AT 12½ CENTS,
PLAIN AND STRIPED GRENADINES.
AT 25 CENTS,
Choice Plain Black & Striped Grenadines
Best Black Grenadines and Hernanis,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
AT 18½ CENTS.
JAPANESE SILKS
WELL WORTH 27½ CENTS.
AT 31 CENTS,
JAPANESE SILKS
WELL WORTH 50 CENTS.
AT $1.25,
HEAVY BLACK DRESS SILKS,
WORTH $1.60.
AT $1.50,
HEAVY BLACK DRESS SILKS,
WORTH $2 00.
New Summer Dress Goods
Of every description at lowest prices.
Ladies' and Children's Summer Suits,
Lace Shawls, Sacques and Jackets,
New Summer Shawls,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY

EXTRA
GOOD BARGAINS
OUR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT
OF
LADIES' PARASOLS
AND
Silk Sun Umbrellas
OFFERED AT
MARKED DOWN
PRICES.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

DRESS GOODS,
Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
SUMMER STOCK
A choice line at very low prices.
MATTINGS.
FANCY AND COCOA,
In the best styles and qualities.
OIL CLOTHS,
All widths, well seasoned.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
L. H. SMITH & CO.
Have removed temporarily to No. 51 Sixth street.
WILL OPEN
About April 15th at No. 49 Sixth street, with the finest assortment of
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

REMOVAL.
The Commercial Banking Co.
Have removed to their new office, at north-west corner of Smithfield street and Third avenue,
May 26th, 1874. my26:bd3

REMOVAL—
The People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh has removed to its own building, No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE, next below the Safe Deposit Company.
my18:b72

Notice---Removed.
RIEHL BROS. Philadelphia Scale and Testing Machine Works from 58 Wood to 285 Liberty street, where we have better accommodations for display of Scales and excellent arrangements for making repairs in the best manner by skilled workmen.
je8:s78

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Truck rt's Patent Alarm Till, Grocer Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG,
84 Wood street.

LIME—FRESH CLEVELAND WHITE LIME, received daily by
J. B. CANFIELD,
o 18 74. Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
NEW
Hats and Bonnets.
NEW RIBBONS & FLOWERS.
New Trimmings and Embroideries.
New Fancy Goods.
Infants' Merino Cloaks.
Infants' Embroidered C. K. Cloaks.
Infants' Tucked and Embroidered Slips.
Infants' Embroidered Robes.
Infants' Tucked and Embroidered Short Dresses.
Misses' Embroidered P. K. Dresses.
Misses' Emb

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
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J. F. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Rohrs,
A. J. Douthett.
JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $300,000.
GEO. E. ANDERSON, President
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Postlethwaite, H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. Phillips, President,
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. K. HOOK, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb, M. A. Bell,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graff,
D. H. Love, C. C. Atkinson,
W. McKee, C. Schleiper,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 20, 1874.

The immediate nearness of Summer has its influence on all financial transactions. We are getting into a merely routine condition, which may continue with few changes through the entire Summer. The banks make up their discount lists, loan as much as they can secure acceptable paper for, and thus the routine of operations goes on. Funds are really accumulating at the banks, but the managers are pursuing a liberal course, and there is actually a fair amount of accommodation shown. We hear of considerable amounts being loaned on real estate, but at estimates of value very decidedly below what ruled before the panic. Those inclined to loan money rate property at about half what it brought before the panic. A very considerable amount of real estate is offered, and even urged on the market, at figures that seem very moderate. Quiet transactions are taking place, making in the total quite a considerable volume of business, but there is not anything to compare with the speculative activity of a year ago.

There is more hopefulness in the New York stock market. The indications are almost unmistakable that the leaders of the recent most successful "bear" campaign are reversing their tactics, although, in order to facilitate covering so large a line of short contracts, it may be necessary for a few days yet to continue to foment distrust and to make the most of the adventitious concatenation of evils with which current events, Congress and the press have so wonderfully seconded their schemes. And now when their plans are reversing, the current of events seems also to change to suit, and we to-day have Congress striking out the onerous tax on brokers' sales, which had been one of the heavy weights upon the market, and the situation has a more hopeful outlook generally.

The pending negotiation of a Reciprocity Treaty with Canada gives interest to the trade movements between the Dominion and this country. During the last fiscal year we imported from Canada goods valued at $38,785,481, according to the Canadian accounts. Our own accounts, however, show the total to be $34,782. The chief articles imported in lumber, the value of which exceeded eleven millions. Large quantities of breadstuffs, provisions, living animals and the precious metals were also imported from Canada. There are heavy duties on lumber, animals, and most of the other goods imported, imposed by the United States tariff, and the object of the Canadians in urging the enactment of a new reciprocity treaty is to get these duties removed. The progress of the negotiation at Washington does not seem very rapid.

When Congress met in December last there was an intense purpose to repeal the bankrupt law or to pass a modified law within *a week* after the *commencement* of the session. It is now the middle of June, six months later, and the modified law goes to the President within a *week of the end* of the session. Congress got over its hurry about that matter the moment it was ascertained that a bill could not be passed to suit the needs of particular cases. The thousands of other cases of bankruptcy were not thought worthy to be taken into the account.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	111⅞	111¾
U. S. 5-20s—1881—coupon	121⅜	121⅝
5-20 1862	114	114
5-20—1864	117	116¾
" 1865	116	117¼
" 1865 new.	120	120⅛
" 1867.	119⅝	119⅝
" 1868—coupons.	120⅜	120⅜
10-40's—coupon	113⅝	113¾
Currency 6's	114¾	114¾
10-40's—coupons	113⅝	113⅝
New 5 per cents	113⅝	113½

RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97⅝	98⅛
Erie	27⅞	27¾
L. C.	90	91⅜
R. H. & E.	1	1
C. C. & I. C.	16	16⅛
St. Paul	36⅛	36¼
Do. preferred	52¾	53⅛
Michigan Southern	69¾	69¾
Do. Central	93	93⅛
North Western Common	36⅝	36⅞
Do. Preferred	53⅝	54
Rock Island	68¼	68⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87	87⅛
Pacific Mail	40⅜	40⅜
Western Union Telegraph	76½	76¾
Ohio & Mississippi	22	22
Union Pacific	74⅛	74⅜
Toledo & Wabash	20¾	20¾
Harlem	137¾	97
Chicago and Alton.	106	106
Adams Express	69¼	69⅜
American Express	59	60⅜
U. S. Express	7	7
W., Farco & Co. Express	78	78¾
Terre Haute	7	94
Fort Wayne		
Merchants Union Express	16	16
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	24⅜	24⅜
Do. Pref.	39	39¼

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central scrip	67¾	
Reading " scrip	102	
Reading	56¾	56¾
Oil Creek	4	4¼
United Cos. of N. J.	135	
Lehigh Valley	61	61¼
A. V. R. R. 7-30	83	
Central Transportation	44½	45
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	66¾	67¼

NEW YORK, June 19, 1874.

Money ranged 2@3. Sterling was dull at 487½@488 for sixty days and 490@490¼ for sight. The customs receipts were $377,000. The imports of dry goods for the week were $1,256,120. Gold opened and closed at 111⅜; with sales during the day at 111@111¾. The borrowing rates are 1 per cent. to flat, carrying 1@2. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $53,008. The clearings were $18,000. Government were quiet and steady. Railroad bonds were higher in late dealings. State bonds were quiet. Stocks were fairly active, with a pressure during the early part of the day to sell Western Union, Lake Shore, Wabash, Pacific Mail, Rock Island, Northwest and St. Paul common. The decline ranged from ½ to 2 per cent, Rock Island and Lake Shore leading the decline. During the afternoon the market was firmer on purchases to cover short sales, and prices recovered ¾ to 1¼ per cent. The recovery was most marked in Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Wabash and Northwest common. Boston, Hartford & Erie fell to 7⅝ bid. Among the sales to-day were 39,000 shares Western Union, 15,000 Pacific Mail, 10,000 New York Central, 40,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Union Pacific, 15,000 Rock Island, 13,000 Wabash, and 4,500 Northwest.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121⅝@121⅝; 5-20s of '62, 114; do of '64, 117⅝; do of '65, 117⅜; do new, 120⅜; 5 20s of '67, 120⅝; do '68, 120⅝; new 5s, 113⅝; 10-40s, 113⅝; currency 6s, 114¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 96⅜; Tennessee, old, 79; do new, 79; Virginia, new, 32; do old, 28; North Carolina, old, 20; do new, 10.

Stocks.—Canton, 40; Western Union Telegraph Company, 76½; Quicksilver, 20; Adams Express, 105; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 78; American Express, 60; United States Express, 69¾; Pacific Mail, 40⅝; New York Central, 96⅝; Erie, 27⅝; do preferred, 42¾; Harlem, 126⅝; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 72; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 97; Northwestern common, 36⅜; do preferred, 54; Rock Island, 68⅝; New Jersey Central, 106½; St. Paul, 32⅝; do preferred, 53¾; Toledo & Wabash, 20¼; do preferred, 39; Fort Wayne, 94; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 28; Chicago & Alton, 106; do preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 22⅜; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 66; Burlington & Quincy, 160¾; Michigan Southern, 69⅝; Panama, 138½; Illinois Central, 94¼; Union Pacific, 73¼; Central Pacific, 92¾; Union 86¼; Hartford & Erie, 7; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107.

LONDON, June 19—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 2 per cent., which is ¼ below the bank rate. Consols: money 92⅛@92⅜; account 92⅜@92⅝; 5 20s '65, 108; do '67, 108¼; 10-40s 105¾; new 5s, 104¾; Erie, 24¼@25; do preferred, 60; New York Central 90.

PARIS, June 19.—Rentes 59f 27½c.

FRANKFORT, June 19.—5 20s '62, 97⅝.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, June 19, 1874.

Trade in general merchandise continues dull, at least merchants nearly all so report, and, furthermore, it is not reasonable to expect that there will be any immediate improvement. However, there is considerable consolation in the fact that the general outlook is all that could be desired for an active and healthy fall trade, and the adjournment of Congress, now near at hand, it is expected, will have a good effect, as people will then be at ease in regard to the currency question, and there is no question but what the uncertainty, which prevailed in this matter, had a very depressing effect on business.

BRANS—The market is steady with a moderate local demand, and prices remain unchanged at $1 00@1 05 per bushel, as noted in our last report.

BUTTER—There was rather more inquiry this morning; but no improvement to note in prices; 10@11c for fair to prime and 12@13 for choice.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory is still quoted at 12½c, although stocks are accumulating, and the tendency is downward.

EGGS—The arrivals appear to be increasing somewhat, and while dealers nearly all quoted at 12@13, some alleging that they had not accepted less than 13 for a single package, we did hear that there had been some sales as low as 12½, but they may not have been strictly first class.

FLOUR—The market for Winter Wheat flours continues dull, with more offering, in first hands than is wanted, and while prices remain unchanged, the tendency is downward; may be fairly quoted at $7 00@7 25 for family and fancy white wheat. Spring wheat flours are still holding their own pretty well, but a decline is thought to be almost certain: $6 50@7 25. Rye Flour, $6.

GROCERIES—The market is generally reported dull, the jobbing trade having been limited entirely to supplying immediate wants, although in the aggregate, their is a fair business for the season of the year. Refined sugars have stiffened up again, and our merchants are looking for a heady trade, as the consumption will be large in consequence of an abundant crop of fruit, of which there is every prospect at this writing. Coffee is still reported quiet and unchanged. A St. Louis exchange in referring to the recent advance, says: "The attempt at bulling Coffee has become a sort of amusing joke, and the brokers themselves are compelled to smile when the subject is referred to. The effect of 'bolds dog's coffee' is the old master-worth a cent." Molasses and Syrups quiet and unchanged. In Canned goods there is a constant inquiry on prices as new fruit is coming in and holders are anxious to realize, as there is no inducement to carry it over for another year.

STARCH—Pearl Oat Loaf, 11c; Lump, 10c. Powdered and Granulated, 11¼c. Standard A, 9¾; B, 10¼; Ex. C, 10¾. Price of Pearl Hominy: Extra 6¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9, Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9c, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 28; prime, 25; good, 24; fair, 23c. Roasted, 28c for 1 pound packages; Java, 35c.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 58c; good to prime, 75@80.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Rangoon, 8¾@c.

SPICES—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 62@65c; lower grades, 50@55, as to quality.

GRAIN—Wheat continues very dull, as there is no more offering than is wanted, and prices are weak with a drooping tendency; fair to prime red, $1 30@1 35, and white is held at $1 40. The mills just now are all pretty well stocked, and the indications are that prices will go still lower. There is not much inquiry at any price in the local market, as noted in our last report, is firmer, and dealers generally are holding at higher rates, but without success, and even on a basis of 2¾ for bars, supposed to be the ruling rate for round lots, orders are not filled. Pig is nominal, and some makers are refusing to sell except to regular buyers, and then only in small lots. There has been an unusually heavy demand for sheet iron this year, and the sheet mills report that, notwithstanding the season is pretty well advanced, they still have all they can do. Our manufacturers generally are confident of an active and healthy fall trade, and it is earnestly desired that their expectations may be fully realized.

RAILS.

Trade continues to hold up pretty well, although, as is always the case at this particular time, orders have fallen off considerably within the past few weeks; however, the factories, so far as we can learn, are all in operation, and some of them are working up to their full capacity. As the cases of Iron, the market is firm, but prices remain unchanged at $3,50@3,60, 60 days, with usual discount of two per cent for cash.

SCRAP IRON.

The market continues dull, but prices remain about as last quoted. Following are the nominal buying rates: Boiler Plate $33 ₰ net ton; Blacksmith Scrap, $26; Car Springs, $45; No. 1 wrought Iron, $36; No. 2 do, $30; Cast Iron Wheels $28 ₰ gross ton; Car Axles $37 per net ton; R R Scrap, $30; Cast Iron $10; Stove Plate, $15.

Following sales were reported:

ANTHRACITE.

30 tons No 1 Foundry	$31 00 4 mos
70 tons No 2 Foundry	26 50 4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

31 tons No. 1 Foundry	$33 00 4 mos
100 tons White and Mottled R S	25 50 4 mos
100 tons Gray Neutral	26 00 4 mos
30 tons Gray Neutral	27 00 4 mos
90 tons Gray Forge	19 50 4 mos
70 tons Cold Short	25 00 4 mos
60 t ns Foundry	30 00 4 mos
400 tons Gray Forge	private terms

CHARCOAL HANGING BOOK.

100 tons A mixed lot	private terms
50 tons No 1 Foundry	$37 50 @ 4 mos
82 tons No 1 Ex Foundry	38 50 @ 4 mos
21 tons Cold Blast	45 00 @ 4 mos
50 tons No 1 Foundry	34 00 @ 6 mos

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, June 19, 1874.

Trade was again very quiet to-day, and while the feeling was rather weaker than it has been, prices have undergone but little change within the past twenty four hours. Immediate shipment quotable at $3@3,05 ₰ brl. Several new strikes were reported to-day, which, of course, were not without effect on the market, and it is not necessary to state what that effect would be. Refined continues quiet and weak. Crude delivered in Philadelphia, for July, August, we were reliably informed, was sold on Wednesday at 10¾, showing a still further decline, as compared with the early part of the week. The exports are keeping up well, the shipments from January 1st to the 15th, being considerably in excess of the corresponding time last year. It is said that the low price of ocean freights, which are from $1 to $5 ₰ brl less than last year, is not without its effect in stimulating shipments, as exporters are apprehensive that there may be an advance soon, hence they are disposed to make hay while the sun shines.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stevenson	Peerless O W	534
Stevenson	Central O W	506
Stevenson	Eagle O W	494
Hutchison & S	Seaboard O W	228
Young	Sunbeam O W	225
Total		1,987

Michigan Wool Market.

The Michigan "Farmer" says: The late warm weather has been very favorable for the washing of flocks of sheep, and wherever we have been we have met with flocks going to or returning from the washing pools. There has been a very general fixing of prices by the wool buyers, and we find all over the wool growing States reports from them quoting what the buyers have to say, and now that the season has commenced when clips are coming forward to some extent at the various points we find that there are sales quoted as low at 30 cents and others at 40c. The Adrian "Times" says: The first wool of the season was brought into the city on Friday last by Wm Brown, of the town of Raisin, and passed into the hands of a buyer at 40c. The first sale coming Wool. The Albion "Mirror" says: Wool is coming into market this year in fine order, cleaner and better done up. Buyers are prepared to pay from 36 to 40c and perhaps 45c ₰ pound. Three or four clips at Grand Rapids are reported sold at an average of 40c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 19 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: dull and weak; No 1 spring $1.26; No 2 $1 21½ cash; No 3 $1 16½; rejected $1.05. Corn: demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 60¾c cash; 60¾@60¾c seller July; 61¾@61¾c seller August; rejected 56¾@57½c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 46c cash; 41½c seller July; Rye: demand fair and market firm; No 1 84½@85c. Barley dull and prices are nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand fair and market firm; $17 20 cash; $17 12½@17 18 bbl seller July; $17 35@17 40 seller August. Lard steady and in moderate demand; $10 45 cash. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand, nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand, 94½c.

On the open Board in the afternoon the provision market was quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 21¼ spot; $1 20¾@1 20¾ seller July. Corn 60¾c cash; 60¾c seller July.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Cotton heavy, irregular and lower at 17¾c. Flour: more doing and higher; superfine western and state $4 45@5 10; white wheat extra $6 50@7 60; extra Ohio $6 45@7 20; St. Louis $6 30@11. Wheat firm and buoyant; No 2 spring $1 43 cash; No 2 Minnesota $1 47@1 48; winter red western $1 48@1 62. Rye, Barley, Malt and Corn unchanged. Oats quiet and lower; red western 65@66c; white western 65@67c. Hay, Hops and Groceries quiet. Sugar firm at 7¾@8¾c. Petroleum: crude 6½c; refined 12¾@12¾c. Turpentine heavy at 35½. Eggs steady at 14@15½c. Pork active and firmer at $17 50@17 62½ cash; $17,50 seller July. Lard firm; prime steam 10½c. Freights to Liverpool: cotton 5-32d; flour 4s; wheat 10½d; Corn 5d; Pork 40s; Bacon 30s; Middling firmer; short clear 10¾c; long clear 9¾c. Lard firmer at 11 7-16c. Butter steady at 16@23c. Cheese steady at 12@14c. Whisky dull at 90½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.—Flour dull; common $4 62½; single extra $5 50; treble $6 25@7; choice $7 25 @8. Corn quiet; yellow mixed $1; white $1 05@1 07½; white mixed 97½; white 95@96c. Oats quiet; 56@ 57½c. Bran dull at 60c. Hay quiet; prime $20@21. Pork firmer; old $17 50@18. Bacon dull at 7¾@10¾@10¾c. Hams 12@12½c. Lard active and in speculative demand; good fair 8¾c; fully fair 8¾c; prime 9@9¼c. Molasses: no sales. Whisky dull. Louisiana Sugar: fair 8¾c; Sugar: fair to prime 7½@8¾c; choice 8¾@9c. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime 17½@22c. Corn meal quiet at $3 80@3 90.

Foreign.

LONDON, June 19.—Spirits of petroleum 8½d.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—Cotton quieter; middling uplan 9¾d; Orleans 9¾@9¾d; sales of 12,000 bales; American 7,800; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat, average 12s 4@12s 7½; club 12s 7½@12s 10d; red western spring 10s 8d@ 10s 9d. Receipts for the past three days—wheat 17,000 qrs; American 10,000.

ANTWERP, June 19.—Refined petroleum 28f.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 23½; No 2 $1 14¾; Oats: demand good at full prices; No 2 46¾c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 60¾c. Rye: demand active and prices advanced; No 1 80c. Barley dull and prices are nominal; No 1 90@95c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Flour active; superfine $5 50@5. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Rye online 68c. Corn quiet at 68@68½c. Oats quiet at 46@46½c. Butter quiet; choice western 18@20c; good do 16@17c. Cheese dull and unchanged. Eggs quiet; western reserve at 13½c; half-skimmed 8@12c. Sugar quiet; western 12@16c. Petroleum quiet and lower; refined 14c. Whisky lower; 90c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; ohio and Pennsylvania $1 40@1 46; Southern spring $1 30@1 36. Corn quiet at 70@80c. Rye dull at 90c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Butter in improved demand and firmer; choice western packing 15c. Coffee dull and prices nominally unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—Cotton weak and lower at 17½c. Flour, wheat, oats and barley unchanged. Corn dull at 64@66c. Rye dull at 90c. Pork and lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; clear rib sides 8¾@8¾c; clear sides 9¾@ 9¾c. Bacon firm at 7¾@8¾@10¾@10¾c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.—Cotton dull at 16¾c. Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn firmer at 65@66c. Oats: market quiet at 45@46c. Rye 90c. Pork dull at $18. Bacon active at 7¾@8¾@10¾c. Sugar cured hams 13@13½c; plain do. Bulk Meats firm at 6¾@6¾@ 9¾@9¾c. Lard 12¾@12¾c. Whisky 90c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 19.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: demand active and prices advanced; No 1 white Michigan $1 45; No 1 red $1 40; No 2 red $1 39@1 39; seller July $1 31. Corn: demand fair and market firm; high mixed 65¾c; seller July 66c; low mixed 65c; damaged 50c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 19.—Cotton dull and lower; middling upland 16¾@17c. Flour dull and nominal. Corn scarce and firm at 80c. Oats scarce and firm at 60c. Hay dull at 12@12½c. Bacon easier and nominally unchanged.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 19.—Cotton dull at 14¾@15¾c. Flour and grain nominally. Lard 12c. Bulk shoulders 7½c; sides 10@10½c. Bacon: shoulders 8½c; clear sides 10½c; sugar cured hams 13½c, all packed. Whisky dull and lower at $1.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 19.—Wheat firm at $1,30@1,34 for No 2 red. Corn steady at 71@72c. Oats unchanged; No 1 at 48c; No 2 33c; white 36. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 19.—Wheat dull and prices are nominal; No 1 Milwaukee $1,40@1,41. Corn quiet and unchanged in every respect.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Beeves: receipts 834 head, making 4,794 for the last four days, against 5,-700 for the same time last week; demand urgent; sales quick at full prices; range 7½ to 12¾c for common to prime native steers and 11@13½c for fair to good Texans, with a car load of very poor do at 8½c, sheep and lambs: receipts 4,470 head, making 9,264 for four days, against 12,450 for the same time last week; market was very quiet at 4½@5c for sheep and 6@7½c for lambs. Swine: receipts 3,020 head, making 13,970 for four days, against 21,350 for the same time last week; none offered alive; dressed firmer and advanced to 7¾c.

ALBANY, June 19.—Cattle: market less buoyant but steady, closing less firm; receipts 671 cars, nearly all for this same than last week; demand not quite so good as last week; a load of 109 Kentucky's sers averaging 1,360 lbs sold at 9@9½c; no market quotations for sheep and lambs; receipts 30 cars, being 18 cars less than last week; market for sheep rules the same as last week, but no one actively buying; lambs nothing more freely with 3c off a price; sheep common to fair, 3@4c; good to choice, 4½@5c; lambs 6@6½c; common to fair, 6@7c; fair to good 7½@8c.

BUFFALO, June 19.—Cattle: receipts 1,750 head; total for week 11,250 head; no material change; cash arrivals through consignments; yards are bare of stock, sheep and lambs: receipts 2,500 head; total for the week 10,200; market closed dull and heavy; Canada lambs 6½c; western sheep $3 50@4 50; Canada do $4 50@5 50. Hogs: receipts 2,500 head; total for the week 14,100; market dull and slow; Yorkers $5 30@5 75; heavy hogs $5 90@6 10.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Cattle: receipts 3,541 head; the market for shipping grades is dull, good to choice are and firm at all full previous prices; common qualities, both native and Texan, are dull and drooping; Texan cows and steers are selling at $3 50@4 50; common $2 50@3 25. Hogs: receipts 10,000; market fairly active and firm at range of $5@5 90 for common to choice; shipments 3,851. Sheep: receipts 1,300; market fairly active, but prices weak; sales of good to choice at $4 50@5 25.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Wool is quiet and weak, with a tendency toward low prices. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and selected fleece 42@43c; medium 40@41c; fine coarse do. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine and medium delaine 42@43c; coarse combing washed 37@38c; combing unwashed 29@32c; Canada combing do; fine unwashed 32@33c; medium unwashed 30@31c; coarse unwashed 28@30c; extra and merino pulled 40@42c; No 1 and superfine pulled 42@43c.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.—Cotton: demand limited; sales of 1,700 bales; market easier; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 14¼@15½c; low middling to strict do 15¾@16¾c; middling 16¾@16¾c; good middling 17¼@17¾c; good middling 18¼@18½c; receipts 1,161 bales; exports coastwise 1,821; to France 1,000; to Great Britain 1,000; stock 44,400. Week's sales 3,400; net receipts 1,839; gross 4,832; exports coastwise 2,821; to Great Britain 5,661.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 19.—There was an improved feeling in the market, and a fair business in jobbing lots was done to-day. The market for cotton goods is firm at unchanged prices. Wide sheetings are more active. Cotton flannels and linseys for both fall and spring are quiet. Fancy cassimeres and Kentucky jeans are more inquired for. Foreign goods ruled dull.

Lumber.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The lumber market is quiet; joist and scantling at $8,50@9; culls $7; common $9@ 9 50; second quality flooring $12@12 50; third clear and third clear wide, and first, second and third clear strips $35; lath $1 75@1 80; pickets $1; shingles $2,75.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car lumber W J McCahey; 200 bbls Central Ohio salt; 100 bbls raw linseed oil; 1 car stone C & P; 1 car R R Co; 50 bris m c h H Vantine; 1 car lumber Dunbar & Co; 10 bbls pickles Hunt & Co; 1 car lumber Aubrey & M; 1 do staves S F Duncan; 16 bbls mackerel Lee & S; 3 do Dilworth Bro; 1 do pipes paints G F Payne; 1 do wire W Hacke; 1 do T Biggar; 25 cases matches Haworth & D; 9 do x glass F Pollard; 15 bbls cheese Welsbrad & M; 40 bbls do H C Jenkins; 1 do do do; 1 do candles W Stewart, 9 bdls 5 springs G H Daniler & Son; 12 bags 5 scraps B Pflaum; 4 cars to order; 1 do Moore & Hays cheese 1 bri eggs J H Hull & Co; 3 do flour W H Graff and Co; 5 pkgs eggs J J Pettit and Co; 7 do do butter E Hoge and Co; 1 car lumber Lemon and Wycoff; 1 do W B Robinson; 25 bdls iron Reese G and W; 22 pieces x pipe H B Collins; 7 bdls x bands Wm M McNaugh; 1 do do Graff & Co; 142 do Jones and B; 43 do J Richards; 12 bdls chairs J Myers and son; 2 cars x iron Jones and L; 236 kegs 5 barley Wm McCandless; 1 do sundries W Voigt; M and Co; 5 kegs nuts Lewis O and P; 1 pkg cheese Brown and D.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R.—90 bris liquor Littel & M; 2 cars flour own car; 1 do old iron W Sutcliffe; 25 cases lard W H Hays & Son; 11 pkgs alcohol Hardis & E; 10 bris high wines K Kaufield; 0 do Getty & Co; 13 cases tobacco Percifield H—; 2 tube butter H Hays & Son; 1 pkgs x butter 1 do lard 11 bris cheese J H Loh & Co; 1 car lumber S & W H Martin; 25 boxes hard ware Fleming A & Co; 2 bris x soap H H Jennings; 3 cars ice K Blair, 10 bris 12 sks flour Price & Son, 1 car oats Thompson & F; 5 bris vinegar 30 do x cheese E Fox & Co; 20 do pkgs butter C Wagner; W H Graff & Co; 1 car shingles J B Hill, 1 do J & A Hays & Co; 1 do Union P Mill; 1 do S and P Mill; 1 do McQueen & D; 15 bris eggs D H Middle & Son & Co; 33 pkgs eggs J A Graff & Son.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—2 cts staves F Kolner; 4 do flour 6 bris do T C Jenkins; 1 car staves C Scout; 1 do oats L C Newsom; 36 tons hams F Sellers & Co; 10 do tallow Penna R R Co; 96 sks oats McHenry & H; 180 sks flour T C Jenkins; 220 do 12 bris do D Kellon; 80 x bris W Mullins; 45 bales broom corn H Dicker & Co; 10 bris do Marshall & Hoffman; 6 do 10 do whisky F X Rattle; 2 horses J Gallaher; 0 bris onions Voigt M & Co; 50 bris do Allen & Baker; 10 bbl nuts tobacco 30 bx coffee T C Jenkins; 65 sks oats H J McCracken Bro.

ALLEGHENY STARCH—2 cars staves P T Pinnel; 2 do bay Johnston & M; 5 do staves J M Hempbill; 1 do flour Trimble & W; 1 do staves G Eberhart; 5 bdls hoops Wetsch & Son; 10 sks flour J Steadeford & Co; 3 do do Hershfield & W; 15 sks wool S Bradley & Son; 65 bdles S R Stanton; 38 bdls flour E & C Hagins; 10 do oats H Hering; 3 cars ice K Blair, 10 bris 12 sks flour Price & Son, 1 car oats Thompson & F; 5 bris vinegar 30 bx cheese J S Clarke & Co; 1 car S G Stewart, Lake Erie Co; 2 do lime W J Baughman; 1 do clay Star Fire Brick Co; 1 bbl Clark & Hoffman; 6 do stone Howard & Son; 5 do l s one Shoenberger B & Co; 90 carboys oil vitrol Warden & O; 75 bgs cheese Braden & P; 29 cars coal Armstrong D & Co; 41 do N Y & C o Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car wheat Marshall & Co.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. M. S. Lincoln, Superintendent.

Zug & Com	3	Nimick & Co
Caughey & H	3	J W Porter & Co
Lewis B & D m	5	Lindsay & McC
Total	46	

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lloyd & Bro	2	McKnight & Co
Zug and Co	4	Isabella Furnace
Lucy Furnace	38	J Moorhead
Total	78	

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To Owners of Dead Animals
I am now prepared to remove dead animals from either city. Orders may be left at Office of the Board of Health, Pittsburgh, or City Hall, Allegheny, or addressed to EDWARD CZARNIECKI, 109:284 Fleshmanville.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—MAJ. J. BERPO T. OF THE SIGNAL OF WATER. WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 5 P. M.

Pittsburgh, June 19, 1874.

Stations.	Above low water	Change in 24 hrs	Depth on Bar	Wind	Weather.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.		
*Brownsville, Pa.	1 6	—3	W	Clear.	
Brunswick, Mo.	12 9	—3	SE	Fair.	
Cairo.	37 6	—8	N	Clear.	
Cincinnati, O.	8 9	+1	N	Clear.	
*Confluence, Pa.	4		W	Clear.	
Davenport, Ia.	4 9	—2	S	Fair	
Evansville, Ind.	4 3	+1	N	Clear.	
Helena	19		NE	Thtng.	
*Freeport, Pa.	5	+8	NE	Clear.	
Hermann, Mo.	12 5	+5	NE	Clear.	
Jefferson City	13 10	+10	W	Clear.	
Kansas City, Mo	16 2		SW	Cloudy.	
Keokuk	6 7		SE	Clear.	
Leavenworth	10 10	+1	S	Fair.	
Lexington, Mo.	12 11		S	Cloudy.	
Louisville	5		N	Fair.	
Marietta, O.	4 11		W	Clear.	
Memphis	13 6		NE	Fair.	
Nashville, Tenn.	2		NE	Fair.	
*New Geneva	2 1	—1	N	Clear.	
Oil City, Pa.	2		N	Clear.	
Omaha, Neb.	12 4	+5	S	Fair.	
Paducah, Ky.	5 4	+1	Calm	Clear.	
Pittsburgh	4 2	+1	NW	Clear.	
Plattsmouth.	6

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving Pittsburgh for the Summer can have the DAILY GAZETTE mailed to their address anywhere in America or Europe, by leaving their orders in the Counting Room, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

Collision.

Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a collision occurred between a wagon and buggy, on the corner of Carson and Seventeenth streets, South Side. No one was hurt, but the axle of the buggy was broken so badly as to render it, in that condition, perfectly useless. Each party in the case blames the other for the catastrophe. We did not ascertain their names, nor what the probable results may be.

The Prize Essays.

In our report yesterday of the High School entertainment at Library Hall, on Thursday evening, we omitted to state that prizes had been awarded to the young ladies who produced the best essays on classical subjects. The prizes were valuable books, furnished by a gentleman friend of the institution, and the judges were named by him. The essays were known only by their titles. When Dr. Jillson opened the sealed envelopes it was discovered that Miss Elizabeth Arensberg had been awarded the first prize, Miss Emilia Arensberg the second, and Miss Mary P. Squier the third.

In the singing during the evening the choruses were rendered by members of Classes B, C and D of the High School, instead of B Class alone, as our notice would imply.

Church Home Annual Festival.

The lady managers of this most excellent charity have completed their arrangements for and will hold the Annual Festival and Fair at the Home near the Arsenal on Thursday the 25th inst. The Fair and Festival will open at 2 o'clock P. M. and the supper will be from 5 to 8½ P. M. The usual variety of fancy articles, the work of the ladies, will be displayed on the tables for sale, and strawberries, ice cream and their concomitants will be served by the ladies in ample profusion. These annual assemblages at the house and on the grounds of the Home have always hitherto been largely attended and liberally patronized. We will not doubt that the coming resume will be fully equal to its predecessors, nor that hundreds will spend a most agreeable evening enjoying the delicacies, and the society sure to be there and that the satisfaction of all will be heightened by the reflection that necessary aid will there be extended to one of our best managed and most useful local charities.

Jno. McGinniss' Will.

The will of the late Jno. McGinniss was filed yesterday in the Register's office. To his daughters Adley McLaughlin, Harriet Hurd, Agnes Haymayker, Sarah Ann McGinniss, and to the children of his son Wm. H. McGinniss he gives each two hundred acres of land in Ford county, Illinois. He wills the rest of his estate, real and personal, to his executors to have and to hold for the period of ten years, at the end of which time he directs it to be sold and the proceeds, with the accumulations for ten years previous, to be divided equally among his children John and Wm. McGinnis, Sarah Ann McGinniss, Priscilla McGinniss, Harriet Hurd, Adley McLaughlin and Agnes Haymaker. The bequests to his daughters are in no way to be interfered with by their husbands they may have, nor are their husbands to have any control over their shares. The will bears date of August 19, 1872, and is witnessed by H. H. McCormick, Josiah J. Ellis and Joseph Forsythe. The names of the executors in the will are left blank, the decedent, it is presumed, having forgotten to insert them. This will require the taking out of letters of administration by the children on that portion of the estate.

FATAL FALL.

Accident at the City Poor Farm.

Coroner McCallin yesterday held an inquest at the City Poor Farm, on the body of Edward Holt, aged forty-nine years, who was killed yesterday morning. The deceased, who was nearly blind, had reached out of a window to catch the limb of a tree that projected near it, when he fell out, being instantly killed. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

End of a Mysterious Individual.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest yesterday at the St. James Hotel, on the body of C. Barton, a boarder there, who was found dead in his bed. The deceased came to the hotel last April, and had been residing there since. No one knew him, and no one had any idea as to where he came from. When he came to the house he presented a new fifty dollar bill, and when that was spent, presented another, and lately produced a third one. He did no work, but drank whiskey constantly. He often remarked that he believed he had more trouble than any other man living. Upon his person were found $2 05 and a gold watch and chain. He had an abundance of clothing, but nothing by any thing about him could be ascertained. The doctor who made an examination, stated that death resulted from congestion of the brain superinduced by an over indulgence in alcoholic stimulants. Deceased was about 35 years of age.

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.

A Meeting Yesterday—Plenty of "Unin Music" and Nothing Done.

A meeting of the Democratic County Committee was held yesterday at the St. Charles Hotel. It seems that two calls had been issued for the meeting, one by W. D. Moore, chairman, and the other in the form of a postal card, which detailed the attack made by Mr. Moore on the Democratic city ticket, on the eve of the late election, and also claimed that he had insulted every Democrat in the county, having no right committee out to the Ring, and the card concluded by calling for his expulsion from his official position.

After the meeting had been called to order, Mr. T. F. Patterson presiding, a resolution was offered by Mr. J. H. Stewart, which stated that the members of the committee desired to put on record a disclaimer of authorship in the postal card above referred to.

The matter of adopting or tabling the resolution was strongly discussed for some time. Mr. Stewart said that the sending of the postal card was a dirty, contemptible trick. He admitted it was not a proper matter to occupy the time of the committee with. The resolution was finally dropped without any disposition being made of it.

The next business taken up was a letter from Mr Moore, who stated that the Committee had been called together to consider the propriety of postponing the time for holding the County convention. If it would aid the prospects of the party, the matter was worthy of consideration. The writer could not be present owing to an engagement in Court.

This communication met the same fate the above resolution did, as no action was taken on it, and the Committee adjourned.

SCHOOL-DAY RECOLLECTIONS.

Re-union of Class of '66 and '67 of the Old Birmingham High School Department.

A very pleasant re-union of the class of '66 and '67 of the Old Birmingham High School Department, was held last night in the new School Building, Fifteenth street, South Side. The exercises of the evening were opened by the Principal of the old school, Mr. Jones, who proceeded to call the roll of the class. Comparatively few of the original members were present to answer to their names, as many were from the scenes of their early school days; some had passed away forever, yet those present seemed to take much interest in the re union. Mr. Wallace, Secretary of the class, then stated in a few words the object of these annual re unions; it was to the effect that it was the desire of the old schoolmaster to revive recollections of the olden time, when "we were boys and girls together."

Mr. Jones, the former tutor of the class, then entertained the audience with a partial description of his tour through Europe last summer, which seemed to interest all who were present. Following this address, came the salutatory, by Mr. James Flinn. This was quite an able effort, and was quite creditable to the orator. He passed quite an eulogy upon their old teacher. Next upon the programme came a declamation by Mr. McAdams. The handsome appearance of this young man, along with his appropriate gestures, gained an equal share of applause from the audience.

Prof. Hammett, also of the class, then favored the company with some choice music. Following, came the "Class paper," read by Mr. Harold Duff. This article contained many items relating to the past and present history of the Class. Some of the points were of the most laughable character. The Class paper closed the literary entertainment, but an elegant feast awaited the Class and all their invited guests in the spacious hall on the lower floor. Full justice was done this portion of the entertainment, and the party broke up with many wishes for numerous future re unions.

TRANSFER OF CITY HALL.

A Conference About the Matter—The Amount of Bonds Out—Legislation Wanted.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the City Property Committee was held for the purpose of considering certain matters in connection with the City Hall Commission. Mr. John B. Scully presided.

Mr. Thomas Steele, a member of the Commission, stated that he desired to appear before the Committee for the purpose of making a statement with the object of relieving the Controller from embarrassment in the payment of certain bills. He said that he considered the Committee as having entire authority over the City Hall building, although it has never yet been formerly transferred to it, because no legislation has been secured for that purpose. The Commission has authority over the City Hall fund and is required to sign pay rolls. There is also a furnishment appropriation. Mr. Steele, in conclusion, said he spoke for the Commission in saying that he would like the City Property Committee to take charge of the building.

Controller Snodgrass, who was also present, said that Councils by ordinance made an appropriation for the furnishment of the building, and with that he understood the Commission had nothing to do. He cannot pay bills without authority, which he must have from some committee. For instance, $1,000 per annum is paid to Professor Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory, for furnishing the city with observatory time, and that bill cannot be paid without authority.

Mr McCune said that it was rather an anomalous position the Committee would occupy, but Mr. Steele said he would rather the committee would take charge of the matter, and that next fall legislation can be secured in order to make the transfer formally. In response to an inquiry Mr. Steele stated that City Hall bonds are still out to the amount of $260,000. The matter was further discussed at some length and finally Mr. Steele suggested that the Controller might as well go on as heretofore, and the gentlemen of the Committee could consider the matter and act definitely at a subsequent meeting.

The conference then adjourned.

ORTWEIN'S ORDEAL.

The Last Day of the Trial.

Ladies in the Court Room—The Arguments of Counsel—"Emotional Insanity" Extensively Discussed—Seven Hours of Speech-making—The Charge of the Court—Making Up a Verdict—A Conclusion Speedily Reached—The Verdict "Murder in the First Degree"—Ortwein Remanded to Jail.

Yesterday morning, a few minutes after nine o'clock, the trial of Ernest Ortwein for murder was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Judges Sterrett and Stowe were on the bench, and all the counsel, including Mr. Marshall, who had not previously appeared, were on hand. Ortwein, as before, sat in the prisoner's box and gave no indication of any feeling in the matter—exhibiting a demeanor as impassive as a statue.

It was generally anticipated that there would be but little testimony in the morning, and that the arguments of counsel would be commenced. This expectation drew a much larger crowd to the Court room than was present the day previous. Outside the railings the benches and aisles were crowded, and inside the bar the legal profession monopolized the room.

Shortly after Court opened, however, a large delegation of ladies put in an appearance at the rear entrance, and were, through the gallant courtesy of the lawyers, furnished with seats inside, where they remained during the morning session, listening to the arguments. There were also a few ladies in attendance in the afternoon,—some of whom, owing to the crowd, were unable to gain admittance inside the bar, and remained patiently standing, in the passage way of the lobby, for a couple of hours.

POINTS OF LAW.

The case was opened promptly, when the defense announced that they had decided to rest with the testimony offered.

The prosecution also announced a similar conclusion.

Judge Stowe then asked the counsel if they had any points of law to submit.

Mr. Swartzwelder replied that he had some points to submit which, with a brief legal argument, would constitute his part of the closing address to the jury. Messrs. Moore and Luty would conclude the argument.

He then read the points (as given in the Judge's charge below). Among them was the following:

Fourth. If the jury have a reasonable doubt as to whether the killing was done under an irresistible impulse, the result of a disordered mind, which overpowered the will of the prisoner and took away his power of controlling it for a time, they cannot convict.

Fifth. If the jury have a reasonable doubt of the sanity of the prisoner at the time of the killing, they cannot convict.

Judge Stowe—As to the fourth proposition it is hardly worth while to discuss that. The Supreme Court has decided that.

Mr. Swartzwelder—In what case?

Judge Stowe—In the Commonwealth against Lydia.

Mr. Swartzwelder—It was not the same point precisely that was decided there.

Judge Stowe—The Supreme Court decided that point squarely. I wrote the answer myself so that it should be understood. I made up my mind the Supreme Court should decide it, and they did. They determined that unquestionably. I answered in a way to raise that question, and it was decided emphatically. The question is as to admitting the killing, a party can be acquitted when he raises a doubt as to whether he has a good defense or not. It won't do for the jury to have a doubt of the sanity of the defendant, they must be satisfied of his insanity.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

Mr. Swartzwelder then entered into an argument for the defense upon the points of law involved in the case. District Attorney Bayne followed for the Commonwealth. Mr. Fred. Luty next took up the line of defense, followed by Mr. Moore on the same side, and the argument was then concluded with an address for the Commonwealth by Mr. R. M. Gibson.

Then was an interval for dinner, but otherwise the day, until about half past four o'clock, was occupied with the speechmaking. The Rev. Dr. Sparrow's speech, after those made by Messrs. Moore and Gibson. The points of law in them all was that insanity—"emotional insanity," and voluminous quotations were made from standard medical authorities in relation thereto. The speeches were all able, and the forensic display was one of the best that has ever been made in a court room that has been the scene of so many brilliant displays of this character—especially within the past few years. Taken altogether, the arguments occupied about seven hours, but they were characterized by such rhetorical beauty and eloquence of reasoning, that they never were wearisome.

THE CHARGE OF THE COURT.

Judge Stowe commenced to deliver the charge to the jury, a few minutes before five o'clock and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY:—The details of this case are so terrible and revolting to us all that instead of it being proper for the court to press upon your attention, as is sometimes done, the fact that human life has been taken, and that the law demands vindication, and the public, protection, it seems to me more consonant with the calm enforcement of the law, and the unprejudiced trial of this case, to caution you against letting your judgments be carried away by your feelings of sympathy or horror, and to remind you that you are solemnly sworn to try the prisoner under the law, and according to the evidence. Having said this much we shall proceed at once to present to you the law of the case. The prisoner is charged with the murder of John Hamnett. Under this indictment he may, as the evidence may satisfy you of the correctness of such conclusion, be found by your verdict to be simply not guilty, or guilty of murder in the first degree, murder of the second degree or voluntary manslaughter; and in case of conviction, it will be your duty to find and declare by your verdict whether you find him guilty of murder of the first degree, murder of the second degree, or voluntary manslaughter.

THE COURT'S OPINION.

Although, in our opinion, the prisoner, if legally responsible for the killing of Hamnett, is clearly guilty of murder in the first degree, as the law imposes upon the sole duty of determining not only the question of guilt, but also the degree and character of the crime, it becomes our duty to define to you the different grades and degrees of homicide of which the prisoner may be found guilty under this indictment.

[The learned Judge here read from the books the definitions of murder of the different degrees.]

Then, gentlemen, if from the evidence you believe that the prisoner killed John Hamnett—that he did so under circumstances which naturally tend to show malice, deliberation and premeditation, and so as to lead you to the conclusion that he is guilty of murder, is there anything shown on his behalf or appearing in the evidence adduced by the State, which under the law, constitutes a defense, or will justify the acquittal of the defendant. The defense set up is insanity. The question, now arises: Has this been sufficiently made out or sustained by the evidence under the law? Upon this subject you will, of course, take to the law from the Court and apply it to such facts as you find established by the evidence in this cause and draw your own conclusions.

THE LAW POINTS.

We are requested by prisoner's counsel to instruct you upon the following points of law as bearing upon his defense:

Commonwealth vs. Ernest Ortwein, defendant's points submitted:

First. If the jury believe that the killing was done under some sudden irresistible impulse, the result of a disordered mind, which overpowered the will of the prisoner, taking away his power of control for the time, then the prisoner is irresponsible and must be acquitted.

Second. That the jury in determining the status or condition of the prisoner's mind at the time, should take into consideration the manner, nature and character of the killing, and the circumstances surrounding it, and from thence may infer what that status or condition was.

Third. The presumption of sanity may be rebutted by proof arising out of the evidence offered by the Commonwealth, without any distinct substantiative evidence on the part of the prisoner.

Fourth. If the jury have a reasonable doubt as to whether the killing was done under an irresistible impulse, the result of a disordered mind, which overpowered the will of the prisoner and took away his power of controlling it for the time, they cannot convict.

Fifth. If the jury have a reasonable doubt of the sanity of the prisoner at the time of the killing, they cannot convict.

The first point is affirmed.

The second point is affirmed. The acts and conduct of the prisoner at the time of the killing is proper for the consideration of the jury, upon the condition or status of his mind at the time, whether of sanity or insanity, and should be considered in connection with all the evidence in the case throwing any light upon such status or condition of mind.

The third point is affirmed, but the fourth and fifth points are refused, and will be more fully considered together. The law presumes sanity; but this presumption may be withdrawn or absolutely destroyed, in some cases, by the facts connected with and accompanying the commission of a crime.

THE EVIDENCE OF INSANITY REQUIRED.

But before you acquit upon such ground, the evidence, whether arising out of such circumstances or from independent circumstances, must be sufficient to do more than merely raise a doubt as to the prisoner's insanity. It must be sufficient to fairly and reasonably satisfy you of the fact of such insanity. The law does not require proof to an extent to preclude a reasonable doubt of such insanity; but it should be such as to satisfy you, from the preponderances of testimony, that the prisoner was insane at the time of the killing. As we have heretofore said upon the same subject in a case which has received the endorsement of our Supreme Court: That the law of this State is, that when the killing is admitted or proved, and insanity or want of legal responsibility is alleged as an excuse, it is the duty of the defendant to satisfy the jury that insanity actually existed at the time of the act, and a mere doubt upon such sanity, raised by the evidence, will not justify the jury in acquitting upon that ground.

The law presumes sanity where an act is done; if no insanity is shown by the evidence, and where it appears a man was sane shortly preceding the act and shortly after, the presumption of sanity exists as to the time of the act and no jury have a right to assume otherwise, unless the evidence in the cause bearing upon that question fairly convinces them that the defendant was actually insane at the time the act was committed.

WHAT IS INSANITY?

Having thus indicated to you the amount of evidence required to sustain the defense set up here, the question arises what do we mean by insanity? In a general sense it means unsoundness of mind, and medically speaking, comprehends various conditions of the mind arising from various causes, having various symptoms and producing different results. All these things we leave to those whose business it may be to study and investigate them. It is sufficient for us to say here, and so far as this case is concerned, "That it is a condition of the mind which renders it incapable of reasoning or judging correctly of its own impulses and of determining whether they should be followed or resisted.

As said by the present Chief Justice: "Intelligence is not the only criterion, for it often exists in the madman in a high degree, making him shrewd, watchful, and capable of determining his purpose and selecting the means of accomplishment. Want of intelligence, therefore; is not the only defect, to moderate the degree of offense, with intelligence there may be an absence of power to determine properly the true nature and character of the act, its effect upon the subject, and the true responsibility of the actor; a power necessary to control the impulses of the mind, and prevent the execution of the thought that possesses it. In other words, it is the absence of that self-determining power, which, in a sane mind, renders it conscious of the real nature of its own purposes, and capable of resisting wrong impulses.

"Where this self-governing power is wanting, whether it is caused by insanity, gross intoxication or other controlling influences, it cannot be said truthfully that the mind is fully conscious of its own purposes, and deliberates or premeditates the in sense of the act describing murder in the first degree. We must, however, distinguish this defective frame of mind from that wickedness of heart which drives the murderer on to the consummation of his crime, reckless of consequences. Evil passions do often seem to tear up reason by the roots, and urge on to murder with heedless rage. But they are the outpourings of a wicked nature, not of an unsound or disabled mind, and cannot be pleaded, therefore, to inquire upon the evidence in the case, whether the prisoner was really able to deliberate and premeditate the homicide."

THE JURYS DUTY.

Now, gentlemen, having stated these principles of law as applicable to this case, the facts under the evidence in the cause are for you.

The killing is not denied. The accompanying circumstances of time and manner clearly indicate under a sane condition and the legal responsibility of the prisoner the highest crime known to the law. The only excuse urged in his behalf is that he was insane, and driven by some irresistable impulse to do the horrid deed. Are you fairly satisfied from the evidence that such was the case? If you are it is your duty to acquit. But if not, it is just as clearly your duty to convict. Of the value of the medical and other evidence in behalf of this theory, it is your duty to determine; but I feel it my duty to say that in my opinion such evidence as has been adduced in this respect out to be scanned by juries with great care and the utmost circumspection, because the inconsiderate and careless assumption of the sufficiency of such a defense as is here set up, would lead inevitably to the entire justification of every crime which can be committed. If, however, the evidence in this cause, as it is claimed by the counsel for the prisoner, should lead you to honest conviction of the prisoner's insanity at the time this act was done, it is your duty to give him the full benefit of such conclusion; but if it can be fairly and rationally reconciled with his sanity though it may be unusual and startling, and involve a degree of wickedness and depravity horrible to contemplate, it is your duty so to reconcile it, and to render your verdict accordingly.

IN THE JURY ROOM.

The jury retired at a quarter past five o'clock. Judge Stowe, previous to their withdrawal, announced that he would be in the court room after the jury had entered the jury room, but they waited a few minutes longer in order not to seem too hasty.

The talk in the street last night was that the case would be taken to the Supreme Court, but no reasons therefor were given.

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The above testamonial of merit is one of hundreds which can be seen at the office of Mr. Mardorff, and speaks the sentiment of all who have ever used this lifetime broom. Every lady in Pittsburgh endorses it.

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AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

OPEN air meetings have been begun by the younger members of the Fourth avenue Baptist church.

REV. C. E. BARTO (Baptist) formerly of this city, is having success at his new charge, Lock Haven, Pa.

BISHOP PECK will preach the Baccalaurette sermon before the students of Allegheny College to-morrow.

A CHURCH SOCIABLE was held at the Smithfield street M. E. Church last evening, which was largely attended.

REV. W. S. PLUMMER, D. D., will preach in the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, to-morrow morning and evening.

THE Rev. R. C. Diffenbacher, of the Greenville Reformed church, at the late spring communion, had an addition of twenty-five persons to the membership.

THE REV. E. B. Snyder will preach in the North avenue M. E. church, Allegheny, to-morrow morning, on "Lost Opportunities," and in the evening on "Three Steps to Ruin."

DR. WESLEY KENNEY, well-known in Methodist circles in Pittsburgh, was a fraternal messenger for the M. E. Church to the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, in which recently met Lynchburg, Va.

REV. J. D. HERR, pastor of the Penn avenue Baptist church, preaches the sermon before the "Society of Inquiry" at Lewisburg University on Sabbath. His pulpit will be occupied during his absence by Rev. J. G. Bransinger, of Mt. Washington.

THE honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity, was conferred by the Board of Trustees of the Otterbein University, of Ohio, upon Rev. Geo. K. Ormond, pastor of the Eleventh U. P. Church, of Pittsburgh, at the late commencement of that institution, on the 8th of June, 1874.

REV. J. M. JOHNSTON, who has just resigned the pastorate of the Central U. P. Church, Allegheny, will preach his farewell sermon on to-morrow week. There will be no services in the Central Church to-morrow, but a congregational meeting is announced to take place on Monday evening next.

COMMUNION services in the 4th U. P. Church, Allegheny to-morrow, to be conducted by Dr. John G. Brown, assisted by Dr. Young. This church has been without a pastor ever since the death of Mr. Fulton, and it is understood that the congregational meeting will take place next month to elect one.

THE new Reformed Church completed at Fountain Mills, now called Scott Dale, will be consecrated with appropriate services on June 27th, 1874. Services will be held on the evening previous; sermon by Rev. J. W. Love. On the day of dedication there will be a German sermon by Rev. Dr. N. P. Hacke, and an English sermon by Rev. G. B. Russell of Pittsburgh.

TO-MORROW being the twenty ninth Anniversary of the Coronation of Pius IX. the event will be commemorated by special prayers in the Catholic churches of Pittsburgh. Bishop Domenec has sent a telegram to the Pope, which reads as follows: "The Catholics of Pittsburgh Diocese rejoice at the 29th anniversary of your coronation. They all congratulate you and pray for you."

REV. DR. B. F. BROOKS will preach the Baccalaurette sermon before the students of the Pittsburgh Female College in Christ M. E. Church to-morrow morning. Rev. W. B. Watkins, D.D., will deliver the annual address in the College Chapel on Tuesday evening. The agreeable exercises of the week will be held in the chapel next Thursday evening. Rev. Dr. J. Horner will deliver the address to the graduates.

THE *United Presbyterian* referring to "commencements," aptly says: "We do not envy those who would rob students of their commencement days. They are well deserved. After the toil of years, coming at last to the time of graduation and receiving their first degree, they have a right to some celebration in which the public shall participate. Commencement in after life, when oppressed and worn by duty, they will feel refreshed and stimulated by the thought of the day when they stood up to make their speeches before the applauding public. Let them have room and time for doing their best."

THE twelfth and closing session of the Normal Class of Sunday School Workers, will be held next Tuesday evening, 23d inst., in the Liberty street M. E. church. The following programme is announced. Devotional exercises conducted by Jas. T. Kincaid, Esq.; "Agriculture of the Orientals, by Rev. Robt. T. Miller; "Commerce and Manufactures, of the Orientals," by Wm. M. Jackson, Esq.; "Weddings of the Ancients," by Miss Barbara Suteh; "Funerals of the Ancients," by Miss Mary Hutchison; "Original Poem.—"The Seven Churches of Asia," by Col. Richard Realf; "How to develop the spirit of benevolence," by Rev. E. R. Donahoo, of the Temperanceville Presbyterian church; Benediction, by Rev. John H. Kincaid. The exercises will be interspersed with choice singing especially prepared for this gathering. An earnest and cordial invitation to be present is extended to all Sunday School workers and to those who have any interest in the moral and religious training of children.

AN interesting children's jubilee was held in the Grace street M. E. Church, Harrisburg, last Sabbath. The pastor, Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes, formerly of Pittsburgh, was assisted in the services by Rev. Dr. A. J. Kedsley, presiding Elder of East Pittsburgh District; Rev. J. A. Miller, pastor of Arch street Allegheny, and Rev. L. B. Bigger, pastor of Bell's Mills, West Pittsburgh District. The room was profusely decorated for the occasion. Two rustic stands stood on the altar in front of the pulpit stand filled with growing plants and vines which trailed down and intertwined themselves in profusion over the surrounding places. Between them, stood a table upon which were placed flowers, arranged with artistic skill in beautiful figures and clusters. Above, on the pulpit desk, was the motto, "Jesus and flowers," in great numbers. On either side were tall and graceful stands and racks covered with vines, while on the floor were placed vases and pots of similar floral decorations. The exercises consisted of singing, speaking, &c., and were enjoyed by a large audience.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Catharine Fox to Edward Eshenbaugh, June 11, 1872, two lots in Elma borough, 48x100 feet. Price.....$650
Adam Reineman to J. A. Landgraf, December 1, 1871, lot on Lautner street, adjoining Evangelical Cemetery, Troy Hill, 20x80 feet. Price.....$1,100
John H. Hare, Sheriff, to Clark Kissick, February 13, 1874, 20 acres, 1 rood and 39 perches, in West Deer township. Price.....$973.66
George McMullen to Eli Meyer, January 7, 1874, four acres and 103 perches, in Patton township. Price.....$250
James Adair to A. H. Gillespie, June 2, 1874, lot in Sewickley 50x145 feet. Price.....$800
A. Laufman to Henry Swift, June 9, 1874, lot near Penn avenue, East End. Price.....$200
Mt. Washington Coal Company to Robbins et al., Nov. 19, 1868, a corporation's property in Edgeabeth township and all its coal rights. Price.....$50,000
Sarah Collins to John Morris and D. S. McKnight, December 14, 1842, one acre and a half in East Deer township. Price.....$1
John Montgomery to Pleasant Unity church, February 27, 1867, 68 perches in West Deer township. Price.....$68
Wm. Watson to Mary and Margaret Watson, July 1, 1873, lot on Sandusky street, Allegheny, 22x57½ feet. Price.....$3,000
Milton McLain to R. M. Elliott, February 27, 1873, lot 40x100 feet in Sharpsburg. Price.....$1,600
R. Coehran to Emma C. Schickler, April 6, 1874, lot in Nineteenth ward, city, 24x100 feet. Price.....$2,000
G. W. H. Commons to Wm. French, Sr., June 17, 1874, two pieces of land in Baldwin township, 11 and ¾ acres respectively. Price.....$4,300
Julius Reming to Nancy Large, July 1, 1869, 1 acre and 20 perches in Ross township. Price.....$500
R. H. Long to Henry Large, Jr., July 4, 1873, two lots in Eleventh ward, Allegheny, 40x106 feet. Price.....$2,000
Henry Large to John R. Large, June 5, 1874, same lot as above. Price.....$10,000
James Gilmore to W. G. Large, May 14, 1874, seven lots in Ninth ward, Allegheny, 120x140 feet. Price.....$10,500
Wm. Packer to Jos. A. Stone, June 30, 1873, fifteen acres, two roods and twenty nine perches, in South Versailles township. Price.....$6,000
Enterprise Building and Loan Association, McKeesport, to J. A. Stone, September 15, 1873, three lots in Company's plan, in McKeesport, each 30x90 feet. Price.....$4,675
R. L. Riggs to Learn & Welster, June 23, 1871, lot in South Versailles township, 52x152 feet. Price.....$700
A. C. Learn et al. to J. A. Stone, August 1, 1871, same lot as above. Price.....$800
Samuel Combs to Elizabeth Kenworthy, May 12, 1874, lot in Twenty-first ward, city, 25x100 feet. Price.....$650
Rebecca Ginn to Nancy Large, April 2, 1872, quit claim to land in Ross township. Price.....$118
M. P. Walsh to Jacob Wilbert, May 15, 1872, 2 lots in Thirty-second ward, city, 44x203 feet. Price.....$1,833.33
M. P. Walsh to J. Wilbert et al., May 15, 1874, tract of land in Thirty-second ward. Price.....$5
J. S. Brown to J. Irwin, May 19, 1874, lot on Church avenue, Allegheny, 22x76 feet; also, four acres and 138 perches in Sewickley. Price.....$25,000
J. E. Karns to P. Y. Hite, June 8, 1874, 44 acres and 99 perches in East Deer township. Price.....$16,000
R. McCurdy to John Way et al., June 8, 1874, lot in Sewickley, 80x130 feet. Price.....$1,800
Robt. McSheesey to John Way et al., June 13, 1874; 52 perches of land in Sewickley. Price.....$2,727 16
A. P. Norton to Mary Connolly, June 18, 1874, lot in Thirty-second ward, city, 30x100 feet. Price.....$450

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The closing performance of "Nip" will be given at the matinee to day and this evening, when Miss Sylvester closes her engagement.

LIBRARY HALL.—On Monday evening the Great Western Band will give a grand inaugural concert, when they will appear for the first time in their new and gorgeous uniform, which they have had made especially for them at a cost of $3,000. The programme prepared is a very choice one.

Beauteous Woman.

Woman's beauty in all ages of the world has melted the heart and won the homage of the sternest natures, whether emperor, king or hero. And it is her right as well as duty to adorn and beautify herself so as to appear to the best possible advantage, and to all ladies who are so inclined we say go not forget that E. A. Hall, No. 79 Fourth avenue, is the Prince of Hair Dressers and can even transform an ugly woman into one of good looks by the manner in which he arranges and adorns the hair. Toilet articles of every description on hand and at low prices.

Especially for the Ladies.

The "dear creatures" will find it to their interest to inspect the rich provision made for them at the jewelry store of Geo. Crawford & Co's. No. 76 Fifth avenue and secure the finest jewelry outfit to be had in the city, at prices lower than can be had anywhere else.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

The Special Meeting Last Night a Failure—No Business Transacted—All About a Technicality.

Pursuant to a call issued, the members of Allegheny Common Council assembled last evening at their Chamber, City Building—the object of the meeting being to consider the ordinance in reference to the grade on Federal street.

President Long called the Council to order at eight o'clock, the following members being present: Messrs. Agnew, Brown, Burton, Cochran, Drexler, Eberhardt, Gashwend, Golden, Hare, Hastings, Herzog, Johnston, Klicker, Lockhart, Price, Peters, Roberts, Sholes, Stedeford, Strouse, Stone, Wettach, Walter, Wilson, and President Long.

After the roll had been called

Mr. PRICE raised the point of order that the call for the meeting had not been issued by the President and was therefore illegal. He moved to adjourn.

Mr. SHOLES hoped the gentleman would not press such a technicality.

Mr. HASTINGS—A motion to adjourn is not debatable.

President LONG explained that the call had been regularly signed by a sufficient number of members, but that the clerk thinking that he (the President) was absent from town had issued the call. It was not regular but he (President) would not press the point.

The motion to adjourn was then voted down.

Mr. HASTINGS moved to suspend the rules to take up new business.

The chair hoped that would not be done, as they were supposed to be working under the new rules and he had not had an opportunity to thoroughly examine them.

Mr. GOLDEN thought then as they were to work under the new rules, that all business ought to be suspended until the next regular meeting of Councils, when they would have an opportunity to consider the new rules. He, therefore, moved to adjourn.

The motion was carried, and Councils adjourned.

The spectators who had gathered in large numbers in the lobby, in expectation of some "richness" were free in expressing their disappointment, but soon vacated the Hall.

INDIANATION MEETING.

Lawrenceville, the Borough Debt and Present Taxation.

An indignation meeting of the citizens of Lawrenceville is announced to be held on Monday night in the Fifteenth ward school house on Thirty-seventh street. The object of the meeting is to give an expression of the sentiment prevailing in that section regarding the taxation the present year, and also to learn something, if possible, about the condition of the old borough debt. Lawrenceville was consolidated with the city in 1868, and had at that time a debt of $37,000 to pay off. It was estimated that at a certain rate of taxation, that amount would be cancelled in seven years. Our informant also says that the time is nearly up but that there is no reduction in the taxation levied for the purpose of paying off the old borough debt, and they are afflicted with a desire to know something regarding its status. At the meeting of Councils last Monday Mr. Brown offered in the Common branch a resolution directing the City Controller to prepare a statement showing the present amount of the Lawrenceville indebtedness, and also its annual decrease since consolidation, but it was defeated, and now the matter is to be brought up at a citizen's meeting.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

Are Offering Bargains

In new and seasonable goods at greatly reduced prices, having a surplus of the following seasonable goods which we are desirous of closing out by the 1st of July. We have marked them down to less than panic prices.

White P. K.
White Cord.
Victoria Lawn.
Striped Victoria Lawn.
Striped Jacouet.
Striped Swiss.
Plain Cambric Muslin.
Plain and Figured Lawn.
Plain and Striped Suiting Linens.
Gross Cloth.
Black Grenadine.
Black Hernani.
Striped Grenadines.
Fine Striped Grenadines.
Silk Pongees.
Japanese Silks.
Wash Poplins.
Plaid Grenadines.
Lace Jackets.
Lace Shawls.
Ladies' Suits.
Ladies' Polanaise.
Lace Scarfs.
Lace and Silk Ties.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.
smw. 26 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Cheap Jewelry—Very Cheap.

Watches, chains, rings, pins and sets of all styles and qualities have suffered a very severe reduction in price at the store of Geo. Crawford & Co., No. 76 Fifth av